" 23 A 24 March 2 & onage in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867, k. A. M. The District Stewards are, W. Samuel W. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. T. L. Pagh. Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. E. H. Castan, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Free

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

## State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY. sund quarter Sessions - August Term, 1866.

Original Attachment. Not is ordered by the Court, that if be made for six weeks in the Wilton, for the defendant to appear at cond Monday in February,

be rendered against him.

D. P. HAIGH, Clerk County Court for
Columbus County.

[Pr. Adv. \$15] 42-6t

## State of North Carolina,

LADEN COUNTY. Term 1856.

Original Attachment.

William is ordered by the Court, that made for six weeks in the Wila newspaper published in the for the defendant to appear at Elizabethtown, on the first mary 1867, and replevy or plead to ment by default will be rendered

> D. BLUE, Clark of the County Court of Bladen. herv. ad., \$151

## State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY. and the order Sessions - August Term,

18GG. Original Attachment.

10110N, it is ordered by the Court, that arnal, a newspaper published in the defendant to appear at second Monday in February. be rendered against him.

D. P. HAIGH Clerk County Court for Columbus County. [Pr. Adv. \$15] 42-6t

## THERR AND MASTER'S SALE. mer of Jas. F. Simpson, Petition for sale of Land.

THE OF A DECREE MADE IN THE the cause, at Fall Term, A. D., art of Equity for New Hanover the 12th day of January, 1867. he following desirable tract of undred and Ten (110) acres of of county, on the West side of and on both sides of Colvin's Creek,

r giving bonds with approved FREDERICK D. POISSON. Clerk & Master.

# S. T .-- 1860-- V.

OF SELENTARY HABITS TROU- transpired up to Tuesday night. ess, lassitude, palpitation of etite, distress after eating.

# LANTATION BITTERS.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

unlicted metal cap over the

of Contack, NAVAL STORES, or college, for indigent orphans.

TERLINGTON & MONROE, LETTERS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, WILL WINGTON, N. C.

(1) WHET personal attention given to all ess intended to their care.

). B. OUTHERLAND. WALLACE A SOUTHERLAND, CENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OLITE, NO. 57 NORTH WATER STREET. Chartes & Warchouses foot of Walnut St.

will give prompt personal attention to all amounts of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spririts Tur-

# Goshen Land for Sale.

OFFER my place for sale; 5 miles to m Kenansville, on Goshen; Land and sufficient to make a ten horse crop; JERE PEARSALL.

All Kinds of Blanks

JOURNAL OFFICE

to three inches.

# Wilmington Iournal.

VOL. 22.

THE BEAUTY OF OLD AGE.

I often think each tottering form That limps along in life's decline, Once bore a heart as young, as warm, As full of idle faults as mine!
And each has had its dream of joy, Its own unequalled, pure romance Commencing when the blushing boy

First thrilled at lovely woman's glance. And each could tell his tale of youth. Would think its scenes of love evince

More passion, more unearthly truth Than any tale before or since. Yes! they could tell of tender lays, At midnight penned in classic shades Of days more bright than modern days

Of kisses on a blushing cheek. Each kiss, each whisper far too dear Our modern lips to give or speak.

And maids more fair than modern maids.

Of passions slighted or betraved-Of kindred spirits early lost, And buds that blossomed but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay, Elastic form and roble brow, And forms that have all passed away, And left them what we see them now.

And is it thus—is human love
So very light and fixed a thing?
And must youth's brightest visions move
Forever on Time's rest ess wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright And all the lips that talk of bliss,

And all the forms so fair to sight,

Hereafter only come to this?

Then what are all earth's treasures worth, If we at length must loose them thus-If all we value most on earth Ere long must fade away from us?

## From the N. O. Sunday Times.

THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE, BY PEAU RIVERS.

Tread lightly - 'tis a soldier's grave, A lonely, mossy mound— And yet, to hearts like mine and thine It should be holy ground.

No idle, thoughtless jest, Escape your lips, where sweetly sleeps The hero in his rest.

For him no reveille shall beat When morning beams shall come For him, at night, no tattoo rolls Its thunder from the drum.

No costly marble marks the place Recording deeds of fame, But rudely on that bending tree Is carved the soldier's name,

A name -- net dear to us -- but ah There may be lips that breather That name as sacredly and low As vesper prayers at eye.

There may be brows that wear for him The mourning cypress vine:
An i locarts that make this lonely grave A hely pilgrim shrine.

There may be eyes that joyed to gaze With love into his own, Now keeping midnight vigils long With silent grief alone.

There may be hands now clasped in prayer This soldier's hand has pressed; ad cheeks washed pale by sorrow's tear

Ere laid beneath this sod, His ashes to his native land,

# STATE VEHS

CHERAW AND DARRINGTON HALLROAD. This company has creeted a large and com- These have all been released, and Colonel on the main Road, thence with place. These buildings, it is said, add and without friends or political influence."

These buildings, it is said, add and without friends or political influence. The special representation of the said without friends or political influence. The special representation of the said without friends or political influence. These buildings is said, add and without friends or political influence. These buildings is said, add and without friends or political influence. These buildings is said, add and without friends or political influence. said line to the beginning. buildings have been put up at stations along imprisonment for life at the Day Tortugas, the terms of payment: One-chase money cash; the balance in nts of six and twelve months put on the line.

come off at that city on the first of January. Gov. Vance is to deliver an address on the

Atrocious Murder. - On Tuesday evenation, &c., deserve to suffer if ning last, a party of five negroes made a murderous attack on Mr. Joel Heath, a most respectable citizen of Lenoir, near Pugh's Bridge, about six miles below Kinston. In as I warranted to produce an im- Bridge, about six filles below Kinston. In spare, and must supercede all negroes and so severely wounded another belonging to the negro party was also killto of dissipation and late we have not heard the result.

So and intermittent fever. forms us that Col. Lleveliyn Hoxten, a over to a lady friend, directing the latter and acidaty of the stome "distinguished graduate" of West Point, to pay the girl her wages, &c. Subsequentand late chief of artillery, in Hardee's co.ps. Is the original employer went to Philadel-has accepted the appointment to the chair phia, and during the bet summer wrote to of chemistry, goolgy and mineralogy, in the girl, requesting her to go to that city, the Hillsboro Military Academy. He is a The girl refused to do so, and remained is, the languid bril- gentleman of very superior attainments and with her former employer. On Thursday storer. was quite distinguished during the war. last the original employer came to Wash-

gue St. Croix rum. For this institution and impart to it character, desired to see her. Not supposing that she even higher than that which it enjoyed pre-vious to the war, have been unremitting, shawl or bonnet, was hustled in a hack, tavious to the war, have been unremitting. and we hope the final success of the enter- ken to the cars, and thence to Philadelphia. trigues of partizan warfare! entabel for exportation. prise will remunerate him handsomely.

The Hon. Wm. Johnston, President of the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, has denated to Miss M. A. Buie, of Columbia, S. C., a plantation of 100 acres, on a high HETERIAL STREET, NEW YORK. spring of pure water, for a proposed school

the patients at the Hospital of that city, I by assurance, with or without scalded on board the Kelso, are doing well, except Mr. C. W. Mixon, of Edenton, N. C., whose condition is very critical.

The St. Augustine Examiner says: It is reported that there are a large number of Seminole and Uchee Indians still remain ing in Florida, variously estimated at from is in the vicinity of Indian River Inlet, then impunity, the public would doubtless like results. south to Jupiter and Hillsboro' Inlet, then to know the difference between the slavery west through the Everglades, coming out of 1860 and that of 1866. on the Colosahatchie River. The Ecaminthe coast, in the United States Revenue horse is foundered mix about a pint of the Resin Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for Cutter to the points referred to, when it is whole seed in his food, and it will give a provided that Thock-lo-turtenuage, the perfect care expected that Thock-lo-turtenugge, the perfect cure. w 1-tf Chief of the band, will be induced to visit S'. Augustine.

A huge lion escaped from a menagerie is roaming about Harrison and Crawford counties, Indiana.

The editor of a California paper has been five gallon keg.

The daily change in the length of the The gross receipts from premiums of the Brittannia Suspension Bridge, owing to Hartford insurance companies for the month son." temperature, varies from one half an inch of October as returned to the assessor,

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

MEXICO. Minister Bigelow's Reply to the Cable

Telegram " Highly Satisfactory." Special Despatch to the N. Y. World. Washington, Dec. 7 .-- The Cabinet held a brief session to-day. Secretary Seward informed the Cabinet that Minister Bigelow's reply to the cable telegram of November twenty-third was highly satisfactory, and that no doubt need now be entertained but that the evacuation of Mexico by the French will proceed in good faith.

Seward's Cable despatch says: "In answer to a verbal communication, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Moustier, writes me to-day that France has not changed her resolution, but that upon military considerations has deemed it expedient to substitute one comprehensive evacnation for an evacuation in separate parts. All of our troops will leave Mexico in the month of March.

SANTA ANNA ON THE MEXICAN SITUATION. Santa Anna has sent to the President a long letter on the Mexican imbroglio, in from the Democracy. which he proposes a different policy from ment. The President will take no notice of the letter, and is not disposed to furnish it for publication.

Escabed and Cambis Join Hands Escabe. de in Command at Matamores. [Special Desputch to the N. Y. World.]

New Orleans, Dec. 7-The Galveston Bulletin of the 4th instant says it has private information that Escobedo and Canales met as friends, and that Escobedo now commands the City of Matamores, the Rebels. United States forces having subsequently

The last part of this information is, however, considered doubtful.

The Withdrawal of the United States Troops from Batamores.

Special Desputch to the N. Y. World. vices state that after the reception of des- hands of the low-caste whites, and that the patches from General Sheridan the United right of suffrage for the blacks is indispen-States troops were immediately writhdrawn sable to their safety.

from Matamoros to the American side by 5. I think you mislead yourself by a mis-Gen. Sedgewick on the 1st inst. Canales use of terms when you talk of the "equali- inquiry; whether it was not an invasion of then surrendered Matamoros to Escobedo ty of the whites and blacks." In five of the judiciary department by one House of unconditionally, they agreeing to tight the the New England States their Constitutions | Congress, and contrary to the distribution common enemy of their country.

The Prisoners at the Dry Tortugas. ject of the prisoners at the Dry Tortugas, Orleans.

who now number about five hundred. The imprisonment of one of them, Colthe Southern States. He voluntarily retwo races shall be had. signed his commission, ran the blockade, and went North, and, to take the words of the report before us, "while amusing himof the gravest consequence to all.

I trust there is no more trouble ahead; paper scrap, and dirtier locks.

"J. N." came on a mission, the accomplishment of which he has been pursuing self hunting upon the prairies of Illinois, to his surprise he was arrested for conspiring with Jeff. Davis and others, to release the Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and to burn the City of Chicago. There were six others arrested at the same time. and tried with him on the same charge. none of whom he had ever seen or had any communication with, rendering it impossi-ble for him to have conspired with them.

Her Majesty's Minister at Washington re Our Newbern neighbors are making ceived most coccially the request of the ev might be shown to the condemned Fe-County Court is in session at Newbern the release of Colonel Grenfell, who is far this week. Nothing of importance had more a British subject than the Fenians are subjects of the United States. Colonel to England, and, with consistent policy, he will, so far as his own people are concern-

days in the cell at the Dry Tortugas. A Clear Case of Kidnapping.

In September, 1864, a colored girl named that he is not expected to live, but sad to Rebecca Bailey, or Busle, a refugee from relate, Mr. Heath lost his life. A horse the State of Virginia, was bound by the belonging to the negro party was also kill- Freedmen's Bureau to a party then residence to change of water and ed. An inquest was held vesterday, but ing in Georgetown. Her employer last spring came to Washington, and not being willing to pay the expense of the girl at the The efforts of Gen. Colston to resuscitate ington and sent for the girl, saying that he A demand was then made of the last em-Ral. Progress player for the clothes of the girl and the

money due, which was refused, unless the girl herself gave an order for them.

struction shall be given by the employer. circumstances are all known to the Freed-

er says Col. Sprague, commanding that The seed of the sunflower is the best re-District, has made arrangements to com- medy known for the cure of founder in hormunicate with them, and will proceed down ses. Immediately on discovering that your

> At Beloit last week two horses, with a wagon, ran away from their driver who was drunk, and stopped on a railroad bridge, where they remained till a train came along and killed them both and smashed the wa-

presented with a radish about the size of a the Andes on the 3rd instant. Can this be against former crops of 60,000 bales. The true?

amount to \$741,630,

The Radicals and the South Letter from Horace Greeley.

From the Port Gibson (Mississippi) Standard. Some weeks ago, a gentleman from Jefferson county, Mississippi, addressed a letter to Horace Greeley, asking him, as one of the leaders of the Republican party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the South. Mr. Greeley promptly replied in the following letter:

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1866. DEAR SIR: Your letter finds me away The reply of Minister Bigelow to Mr. answer hurriedly:

1. I know of no considerable or influential portion of the people, North or West, who expect or desire any general (or other) confiscation of Southern property. I am in a few days. personally acquainted with most Abolitionists of note-Gerrit Smith, Charles Sum- writing Saturday evening, says: ner, Governor Chase, &c., and not one of them favors a policy of confiscation. Thad, Stevens and General Butler may be exceptions, General Butler being a new convert

consumer, not the producer-is certain to affidavits, Judge Advocate General Holt be taken off very soon. It is sustained having no authority to administer an eath. can see no possible reason why it should only because of the need of a local revenue. The indictment also is alleged to be defect- cause a man to commit suicide. who remains quietly at home and attends depositions of Hoare and Snevel, who re-

to his business, will ever be troubled be- counted before the House Judiciary comcause of his part in the late rebellion. As- mittee, were admitted as evidence in the sassions and house-burners may sometimes pending inquiry, and does not set out with be prosecuted, but oftener those who pro- certainty which part thereof the defendant fessed to be Unionists than those who were denies in his alleged oath. The counsel of

ment of the North was adverse to any ex- swearing before a Congress committe to be action of the South, with regard to politi- crime, cal rights for the black, till after the New Orleans riots effected a decided change, and I think it is now the more prevalent opinion here that the better portion of the providing that the Speaker of the House Southern whites will never protect the New Omnaxs, Dec. 7. - Brownsville ad-blacks from marder and outrage at the

and laws make no difference, and know ot powers by the Constitution. The Disnone, between whites and blacks; and yet, trict Attorney intimated a wish to investi-I think there is far less intercourse or po-A special committee of the Florida State litical intermixture between whites and red. Legislature has made a report on the sub- blacks in Boston, for instance, than in New

You do not ask me for advice outside your questions, yet I venture to proffer this the following account of a nomadic characonel St. Leger Grenfell, formerly of the counsel: Let the Southern States resolve ter calling himself "J. N." upon Mr. Davis. Confederate army, appears to have been to establish and maintain, henceforth, a The individual "J. N." is well known to attended with circumstances of peculiar thoroughly good understanding with the the press of the South as the incoherent exhardship. Colonel Grenfell proved himself Southern blacks. Encourage the latter to pounder of a theory on "The Pressure." in India and in Turkey, to be a gallant sol- hold conventions and select their best men dier, and served with distinguished brave- to confer with your best men, resolved that ing brought a notorious, if not distinguishry in various capacities during the war in a perfect good understanding between the ed, visitor to the Fortress—none less than

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

serves to be that castor oil is as useful in espiral, walking around the ramparts, Mr. than any other oil known; when boots and spoke thusly; shoes are greated with it, the oil will not at all interfere with the polishing afterward. modious freight depot at Cheraw, and are Grenfell, alone of the number, was sen- as is the case with lard, olive, or any other building a fine passenger depot at the same tenced to be hung, being an Englishman oil. In Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the old leather hose of some of the fire companies was greased with it, and found to become almost as soft and flexible as new leather. Leather belts for transmitting motion in machinery will usually last three to five years, according to the wear and tear they are exposed to; when greased with castor great preparations for the tournament to Government of the United States that mer- oil they will last ten years or more, as they always remain flexible and do not crack.mians, but he does not appear to have in Besides this advantage, castor oil will preany way interested himself in obtaining vent slipping, that a belt three inches wide, impregnated with it, will be equal to a belt four and a half inches wide without castor oil. It is necessary, however, to wait Grenfell is a prisoner, he can be of no use twenty-four hours, till the oil has disappeared from the surface and penetrated the leather, otherwise the freshly greased sured, be allowed to drag out the rest of his face will cause slipping. That rats and other vermin detest anything impregnated with castor oil, and will not touch it, is another advantage.

THE APPOINTING POWER. - Judging from the activity of divers gentlemen in that direction, the one great object of the meeting of this Congress is to curtail the appointing power of the President. Many of these projects will probably sleep in the Anormen Accession. A private letter in- hotel where he was boarding, he turned her committee rooms. Others will be brought before Congress and discussed. Some, perhaps, will find their way upon the statute book. But we are not prepared to believe that an American Congress will become a party to such a violation of the spirit of our institutions, or the aim of the founders of our Government, as to make the Supreme Court participate in the most corrupting element of our politics—the distribution of political patronage. May that august tribunal continue evermore to be kept free

National Intelligencer. view contains a number of articles of inter-The Freedman's Bureau was yesterday est. The article from the editor upon visited for information as to the girl, and it "railroad history and results" is well worthy appears from the records that she is put of the consideration of the Southern States, and healthy ridge, with a cool and gushing down as lifteen years of age at the time she to which it is particularly addressed. The was indentured, two years ago. The girl South had made considerable progress in herself claims that she is nineteen. If this railroad enterprise before the civil war, The Norfolk Virginian reports that all be so, the party taking her off has been which deranged their entire system of inter-all the patients at the Hospital of that city, guilty of an atrocious wrong, for the articles of indenture only were until the girl up their cities and developed their interior, shall arrive at the age of eighteen. Besides, added value to their lands, and augmented this girl can neither read nor write, and this their physical resources and means of comfact shows a violation of the articles of fort and prosperity. From the history of agreement, as it is required that such in | these roads it appears certain that they will pay well in the end, as indeed they did al-In this statement of facts names have most from the beginning. Another twenty been omitted for several reasons; but the years of construction will not do more, says the editor, than to bring the Southern one to four handred-men, women and men's Bureau, and action will no doubt be States up to the standpoint which the children. The country occupied by them taken. If these things can be done with States have reached to-day in their railroad

not pay. — Nat. Intelligencer.

THE COTTON CROP OF MISSISSIPPI, -A correspondent from Milliken's Bend sends the following: "No news of general interest, save the fact that the cotton crop of this section is gathered in. The bulk of it has already gone forward, and the future receipts from the river will henceforward begon.

There was snow on the highest peak of make about 4000 bales as the crop of 1866, make about 4000 bales as the crop of 1866, against former crops of 60,000 bales. The average yield has been less than one-fourth of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put in this sea
of a bale to the acre of land put the acre of land put in this see

doned his white wife.

Sanford Conover\_A Demurrer, On Friday last Mr. H. C. Gooding, coun-

sel of the accused, filed the following de- a man at Titusville, Pennsylvania, commitmurrer to the indictment against Sanford ted suicide for the reason that he had dis-Conover, alias Charles Dunham, for perjurv. in connection with the assassination-And the said Sanford Conover alias Charles A. Dunham, here and having the same in- tempt to unravel it, but give his explanadictment read, saith that the first and second counts of the said indictment, and the matter therein contained, the manner and ried a widow who had a grown up daughter. form as they above state and set forth are My father visited our house very often, fell not sufficient in law, and that he is not in love with my step-daughter and married from home, engaged in our political can- bound by the law and he is ready to verify; her. So my father became my son in law, vass. Leaving, with many others, I must whereupon the said Sanford Conover prays and my step-daughter my mother, because judgments of the said courts that he may she was my father's wife. Some time afbe dismissed and discharged from the said terwards my wife had a son; he was my premises in the said counts specified." It father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for

that now being carried out by our govern- think it falls (especially) mainly on the called depositions were not depositions or 3. I am very sure that no Southern man, | ive in that it does not expressly state the Conover also objected to the law as defect-4. I think the general prevalent sentilive inasmuch as it does not declare false testable odor. A better plan has been other diseases that fowls are subject to.

The District Attorney said that even supposing Judge Rolt had no authority to administer an oath, yet the law was clear, and chairmen of the committees may administer oaths, and any person swearing

falsely shall be deemed of perjury.

Judge Fisher said—that he would like to hear the question as to whether the House the house is entirely abandoned by them, of Representives had authority to order the gate the matter, and the cause was defer-

The Norfolk Virginian of Saturday gives

The Baltimore steamer Thursday morn

ever since the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, that is suffering in his stead. "J. N." made formal application for admission, and while knocking around loose, It is not as universally known as it de-awaiting a response to his application, he

> "Whom have I the honor of addressing? Is this not the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Presi-Mr. Davis signified the affirmative.

"J. N." approached, hat in hand,

"J. N." Is there any impediment, any barrier to my admission into the Fortress? I come on an important mission. He was informed that there was the guards had been removed. Thereupon "J. N." was ushered in, and

proceeded with much familiarity to apply his "pressure" to his subject, increasing it as he proceeded up to a maximum of one hundred pounds to the square inch of en-"J. N." proceeded unfolding his plan in a stream of his peculiar eloquence, until his entertainer, becoming convinced that a lu-

natic had been admitted into his quarters,

dispatched to the officer of the day for a guard to remove his visitor. "J. N." re-appeared in a twinkling escorted rather rapidly across the draw. Subsequently he related to a crowd substance of his interview with Mr. Davis and his plan of self-immolation and sacrifice in his behalf. He spoke in the warmest terms of the politeness of the officer who escorted him forth, bowed himself away and relieved the Fortiess and Old

## Point of his peculiar "pressure" by taking his departure for Richmond by the steamer.

Terrible Affray. Sunday last, two miles from Mitchelsrille, Tennessee, two negroes, named David Groves and Charles Givens, got into a fight about a woman. The former was cut to death. Givens was arrested and taken before a magistrate named Byram, on Wednesday for examination. A large crowd assembled, among them three brothers, Prass, Bill and T. McDale. Bill McDale was under indictment for some violation of law. After the negro case was disposed of.

Albert C. Byram, a constable and brother of the magistrate, attempted to arrest Mc-Dale, who drew a pistol and shot at Byram, who summoned a crowd to assist in making the arrest. His brothers being armed, resisted, and a general fight ensued. All parties were heavily armed, and all took a hand in the affray. The result was Prass McDale was shot dead and Bill was mortally wounded, being shot three times through the body. The constable Byram received similar fatal injuries. The magistrate was badly cut in the head, but still lingers alive. All had more or less serious injuries from cuts, shots or bruises from buts of pistols.

# Political Praying.

The partisanship that must offensively obtrude itself in the supplication made at the Throne of Grace is so offensive and so desecrating that it is difficult to characterize it as it deserves. We omitted from the House proceedings the first day the prayer There can be no doubt that well-managed of the chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Boynton, berailroads constitute the best property in the cause we could not publish it without procountry. Sir Morton Peto, in his recent test, and we, therefore, preferred not pubtour in the Northern and Western States, lishing it at all. But here is what a Radideclared that it was impossible to drop a cal correspondent of a Radical newspaper railroad anywhere in America that would says. We quote from the Washington correspondence of the Brooklyn Union, of the

5th instant, italics and all: "An unusually large attendance of members were present, and when, at the hour of noon, the sharp rap of the Speak er's gavel arrested the attention of the whole assemblage, and prayer was announced, all the members engaged with unusual devotion in the exercise. The chaplain of the House, the Rev. Dr Boyn-

A colored man in New York has aban political friend.—National Intelligencer.

He who pokes his nose everywhere, will sometimes pake it between a thumb and foredness.

NO. 46.

Singular Cause of Suicide. Some time since it was announced that covered he was his own grandfather.-Leaving a dying statement, explaining this singular circumstance, we will not attion of the mixed-up condition of his kinsfolk in his own words. He says: I mar-

s possible that this demurrer will be argued he was the brother of my step-mother.-My father's wife-i. e., my step daughter-The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, had also a son; he was of course, my broth er, and in the meantime my grand child, The counsel for Sanford Conover, indict- for he was the son of my daughter. My ed for perjury in manufacturing conspiracy wife was my grandmother because she evidence, to involve Jefferson Davis in the was my mother's mother. I was my wife's

assassination of Mr. Lincoln, argued the husband and grandchild at the same time, and out-going trains are suffering. demurrer to the indictment in the case on And as the husband of a person's grand-2. Even the tax on cotton—though I Saturday, partly on the ground that the so-mother is his grandfather, I was my own deaths from cholera in St. Louis, from July grandfather. That this was a strange con- 27 to November 9, at 3,527. dition of things must be confessed, but we

> The Rat Nuisance. Catching rats is often difficult, as old rats poison is dangerous not alone, but also obectionable, for the reason that rats may adopted by one of our correspondents, by The New York 7th regiment has voted to which he takes advantage of the cunning decline the invitation of the Americans renear the rat hole with a thin layer of moist sent a letter notifying them of the fact. caustic potash; when the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues; it makes their mouths with their tongues; it makes their mouths sore, and the result is that they shun this the fireman and severely scalding the enlocality not alone, but appear to tell all the neighboring rats about it, and eventually nothwithstanding the neighborhood may be teeming with rats.

The Partisan hair-dressers, who control the fashions, have held their first ball of years" is the inscription upon the immense the present season, and at it laid down railroad bridge, which has just been erectheir inexorable laws. The rage for false ted across the Susquehanna River, at Havre hair shows no abatement, and ladies' heads de Grace, Md. are still to be loaded down with some one else's tresses. With the front hair drawn in the Reform demonstration. They say back and lifted up from the forehead in their society was established for trade purpuffs and rolls, the back hair spread out into an enormous lump, tied in spreading bows or rolled into an intricate mass of short, thick, geometrically-disposed sausages, how can a woman contrive to place on her head anything bigger than the few protuberances of the front and the moun- his mouth, with unvarying acc

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald chronicles one of the peculiar results of the action of the current of the Missouri River on its has been formed in the river opposite St. Joseph, the channel running between the Island and the Missouri shore. Although a vast bed of sand over two miles in length, should it withstand the flood next spring, it may soon be covered with a growth of trees. An immense drift has foamed at the upper end, which it is believed will protect it from the rush of waters and make it permanent. The other day two citizens of St. Joseph passed over to the island, took possession of it and erected a cabin thereon.

it in market.

How Tobacco is Consumed in Europe.

In the city of Hamburg, Germany, the manufacture of Tobacco gives employment

To the city of Hamburg are manufacture of the manufactu to more than 10,000 persons, who turn out 150,000,000 cigars a year, valued at \$2,000,-000. From Havana and Manilla, Hamit was "of twenty-nine seconds' duration, which burg imports 18,000,000 eigars a year, matook her two days to commit to memory, in order king an aggregate, including its own production, of 168.000,000 cigars, 153,000,000 of which are exported, leaving 15.000,000 its delivery." for home consumption—allowing 40,000 ci-

gars a day to an adult male population of In England, with a population of 21,000,-000 in 1821 the consumption of Tobacco was 508,152 pounds, an average of 12 ounces GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON per head for the entire population; in 1831 with a population of 24,401,439, the consumption reached 19,533,841 pounds, or 13 sumption reached 19,533,841 pounds, or 13 tal Hero. The only edition authorized by his 1-2 ounces per head; and 1851, population widow and published for her pecuniary benefit.— 27,452,692, the consumption was 28,063,841 The author a personal friend and Chief of Staff of

showing a steady increase. In France the comsumption of Tobacco is 18 1-2 onnecs per head, nearly half of which is snuffed: in Denmark, 1818, it was in Selection in Belgium it avwhich is snuffed : in Denmark, 1848, it was 70 ounces per head; and in Belgium it averages about 73 1-2 ounces per head.

# HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, (

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1866. Sir, Since my report for 1865 the volunteer placed by the regular army, mostly organized under the act of Congress approved 28th July 1866.

Passing from civil war of the magni ude of that which the United States has been engaged to government through the courts, it has reen de-med necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States to insure the execution of law and to protect life and property against the acts of those who as yet acknowledge no law but force — This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has, however, been sufficiently formidable to instify the course which has been pursued. On the whole, the condition of the states that were in rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much need-

Very good. And so on-

THE MASONS.—It is estimated by those who ought to know, that at present, in of administrator's sale. round numbers, there are about 1,250,000 Free and Accepted Masons scattered upon the face of the globe. Of this number some 150,000 are in England, 100,000 in Scotland, and 50,000 in Ireland. There are about 600.000 on the continent of Europe; 300,000 in the United States; and 50,000 in other parts of the world. In England there are two or three thousand persons initiated every year, and the Masonic body is said to be everywhere increasing.

OLD BUT JOLLY.-John Shults, of Pleas ant Mills, New Jersey, is one hundred and seventeen years old. He has been blind seventeen years but is otherwise unimpaired in his mental and physical faculties. -He constantly attends the Methodist church of which he has been a member almost a century.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each andever

insertion, \$1. Special Notices will be charged \$2 00 per square

for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private

## NEWS ITEMS.

character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. be

Liszt has finished his oratorio of "Christ." A Nevada miner owns a brick valued at

Twenty-two Wisconsin banks are wind-

Chattanooga, Tenn., is just now afflicted with a small pox epidemic. The velocity of the sun has been esti-

nated at 422,000 miles per day. The State debt of Indiana is about seven million dollars. Large pantaloons or trousers, we see are

to be the nobby style this winter. The emigration from Georgia to Texas is

Imperial concerts are given every Sunday in Paris.

There was ice in Richmond on the morning of the 11th inst.

A heavy snow has fallen on the plains,

The Georgia Senate has rejected the House bill preventing trains from running on Sunday.

Five persons recently died at Crab Orchard, Ky., from eating fresh killed pork, are proverbially cunning. Laying around supposed to have been affected by hog cholera.

Onions finely chopped and mixed with die at inaccessible spots and contaminate Indian meal once or twice a week and fed the atmosphere with the well-known de- to fowls, prevents the gapes and many

habits of the rats. He covers the floor siding in Paris to visit that city, and has A locomotive on the Georgia railroad, to which was attached a freight train of eigh-

> gineer. A genius of Jackson, Michigan, has had patented reversible boot and shoe heels, the merit of which is that they may be changed so that they will wear evenly. One pair of them is to wear a lifetime. "The work of a thousand men for four

The London compositors decline to join

poses only, and they object to its machinery being employed for political purposes. Large stories are told of the proficiency, as a marksman, of Recorder Hackett, of New York. Any of his friends, it is said, inches of tulle, blonde or velvet with which will hold a penny between their fingers and the Immortal "J. N.," he of the dirty newspaper scrap, and dirtier locks.

"J. N." came on a mission, the accom"J. N." came on a mission, the accom"T. N." came on a mission, the accomone of his principal amusements is to imitate William Tell, in shooting apples off his

friend's head.

Hon. Anson Burlingame, U. S. Minister to China, arrived at Shanghae Sept. 19 .banks and on its sandy bottom. An island He sailed from Yokohama, (Japan) Sept. 12, in the steamer Duplex, Capt. Noel, which encountered a typhoon; she had three boats blown away, davits and all, lost her main topmast, had nearly all her sails blown from the yards, and her decks swept. Capt. Noel, when the typhoon commenced. observed its drift, and ran out of it, otherwise his vessel would have been lost. The passengers subscribed \$1,200 to purchase a

service of plate for him. which they hold will give them the first claim to entry when the Government places her great character of "Elizabeth" to a crowded

> thousand emotions. I can speak but one-Goo bless America!
>
> A Washington letter refering; to this speech says to speak it in the English language. Manager Grau kindly furnished the newspaper fraternity

Agents Wanted For THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

with copies of the speech ten hours in advance

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va. TI\HE Standard Biography of the Immer pounds, or 17 ounces of Tobacco per head, the Christian Soldier.

The Richmond Inquirer says: "In studying this life of Jackson, the reader has the capital advantage of knowing that he is reading the truth,

he consecrated his genius, and to it he gave his hie. Of its justice he had the most solemn con-General Grant's Report-No Radicalism in it. victions, and for it he daily besieged heaven with fervent prayers, from a soul of singular piety, and with a faith that seemed to 'Pierce the veil, and see the Father on His throne '"

This is the best selling book we ever published.

Over 50,000 copies already sold A rare chance for

agents. Send for circulars, giving full particulars, and see our terms, and what the press generally says of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Corner 7th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Woodman 8. Sidbury. deceased, at December Term, A. D., 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, will proceed to sell at the plantation of his intestate on Rock Point, on Tuesday, the first day of January next, all the perishable estate of deceased, at said plantation, consisting of farming utensils, crops, corn and peanuts, about on Thursday the third day of January next, the subscriber will sell at the late residence of the de-ceased, on Topsail Sound, the crop, stock and pro-visions on said place, the household and hitchen

> DAVID J. NIXON. To Rent

urniture. Said sales will be upon the usual terms

year, on the 25th day of December, his STORE HOUSE, at Laurenburg, Richmond county, situated in a few yards of the track of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Butherford Railwood. ford Bailroad. A good situation offered for any one wishing to engage in the Mercantile Business

# Terms made know, on day of sale. WILLIAM STEWART.

THE subscriber, having qualified as administrator upon the estate of Woodman S. Sidbury, deceased, at December Term, A. D., 1866, f the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New

notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON,

Adm'r of Woodman S. Sidbury.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

New Hanover Agriculture.

We were much pleased to see in our Wednesday's issue the notice for "the meeting of farmers at Lillington, on the 29th instant." This is a most important step in the mittee of three be appointed, consisting but his eye sparkling with the fire of youth, "All About It," in Wilmington. right direction, and we trust that our enter- of the Arch Treasurer and two others, to and his gigantic mind as clear and vivid as The Rev. Mrs. Jones, of Maine, who, prising planters and farmers will realize its prepare an address to his Majesty, the Emimportance and not be guilty of the too peror, expressive of the feelings of the common folly of suffering the enterprise Club on this august occasion, said address to fail from want of zeal. This would to be delivered at the next regular meeting be worse than if they had never made a of the Club. Carried. nem. con. A mobeginning. Journalists have too often wit- tion was made to adjourn, but before subnessed, and had with pain to record, the mitting the question, the Emperor called premature death of such Agricultural Socie- the attention of the members to a sinister ties. Half a dozen meetings is frequently looking object that protruded from one of as long as they survive. Feeling the vital his capacious coat pockets. He said not a importance of such a Society at this time, word, but seizing the object by the nape of when we are about to inaugurate a new sys- its neck, tore it from its hiding place, and tem of labor, we earnestly urge upon the grimly shaking it at the astonished memhighly respectable gentlemen who have bers, sternly demanded, "who's got a corksigned the notice to see to it, that what is be- screw." Of course there was no difficulty gun in so commendable a spirit, shall experienced in obtaining one; on the connot be suffered to languish and die for want | trary, each member seemed to be provided of proper support. Let them remember with that useful implement; some, indeed how much more difficult it is to reanimate had two or three. We find no record of a deserted cause, than to give it life at the what was done after the drawing of that beginning. We trust that they will feel cork; there is a perfect blank, a hiatus, and the imperative necessity as well as the in- we leave it to the imagination of our readers calculable benefits of it, and shall not, to fill up the vacuum. All we know is, that therefore, assign reasons for what is so ob- at a late hour that night, one of the memvious. We hope, however, we may be par- bers was heard muttering to himself, as he doned for making a few suggestions not un- plodded his way homeward, "that lemonworthy of their attention.

First, then, we deem it important that the Society shall agree upon a uniform mode of paying for labor, and we hear from all hands that the experience of the last and the present year, establish beyond doubt, that payment of wages is preferable to giv. ing part of the crop, whether the laborers be white or black. This course produces system and good order on the farm, avoids all the usual causes of wrangling and dissatisfaction among the hands, and what we would especially be pleased to see, greater benefit to the laborer than the course of cropping with them as it is called; for surely when the wages are fair (and they ought always to be so,) it must be better for the laborer, whatever his color, to have those wages fixed and certain, and not dependent on the vicissitudes of the season as

well as of price, &c. And Secondly, it would be unjust to the employer that the laborer could have it in his power to abandon the farm at a critical moment, and when it might not be possible to replace his services with other la-

There is only one other remark we will make on this subject, viz: That we admire the place of meeting. Wilmington is not the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

decrease crime within the county.

the place for the permanent sessions of the comes up for consideration to-day.

If capital from abroad can be tempted to the county.

If capital from abroad can be tempted to the county and the senate at consideration to day.

If capital from abroad can be tempted to the county and the county are consideration.

On motion of Mr. Paschall, the Senate adjournfarmers on any article of culture, and expressing their views in their own homely way, pleasure this demonstration of a reviving spirit among our Planters, who, after all. are the producers or creators of the materials with which the world is fed and clothed and must therefore be always regarded as the most important class of mankind.

# The Olden Time.

In chronicling the proceedings of the celebrated "Nine Penny Whist Club," as it existed in this town in the "Olden Time." we have reached a period, or rather an epoch, in its history when it passed from a Republican institution, simple and unostentatious in its surroundings, to the Imperial dignity of an Empire. This occurred in the year 1805. We regret that we can find no account or record of its proceedings, other than those we have already given; during that interval, we have no doubt, however, that they were equal in interest to those we have already published. The following is the act abolishing the title of "President of the Club," and investing him with all the dignities that appertain to the Imperial purple.

At a full meeting of the Senatus Consuthone and Conservative Organic Body of the Nine Penny Whist Club, in Common Hala assembled, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously adopted:

First. In order to preserve the internal peace independence and unity of the Club, and that the same may be elevated to that dignity, high rank and dazzling splendor to which it is entitled, no less by the endowments and wonderful qualifica tions of the members, than by the distinguished character and demeanor of the august personage who has heretofore presided; that the Club, yield ing to no kingdom or nation, in tone or magnifi-cence, may, on all occasions, preserve its com-manding station in the march of empires, and that the legitimate descendants of the Imperial Hoyle the founder of our dynasty, may be seated on the throne of their ancestor, and by suitable titles o majestic import, known and distinguished among

the potentates of the earth,

Be it therefore or aimed with the wish and free consent of the whole Club, That the title of "President of the Club" be abolished, and that in future, the supreme executive shall be distinguish whist Club."

Second. It is further ordained and resolved, That the members do immediately proceed to elect the Emperor by ballot, and that the person having the majority of the votes of the members present, shall be declared duly elected.

Third. And whereas, perfect freedom and equal rights are the basis on which this truly Republican institution is founded; in order, therefore, to perpetuate and uphold this principle of undiminl liberty in all its bearings and combinations and to do away every possibility of injustic

and to do away every possionity of injustice and oppression,

Be it further ordained. That the Emperor shall possess entirely and solely the whole executive, legislative and judicial power of the State.

Fourth. It is further resolved. That the Secretary and Treasurer shall be called the Arch Secretary and the Arch Treasurer, and that they shall be ry and Treasurer shall be called the Arch Secretary and the Arch Treasurer, and that they shall be hereditary Councillors of the Emperor, who, with their advice and consent, may enact such laws and decrees as he may deem necessary for the safety and happiness of the Club: Provided always, and appropriately. That if the Emperor should not like nevertheless. That if the Emperor should not like their advice, he may take his own; and if they should refuse to give their consent, he may pro-

should refuse to give their consent, he may pro-ceed without it, as is usual and customary in all well regulated Republics.

Fifth. Be it further clearly and explicitly under-stood and ordained, That the election of Emperor shall be, in every possible respect, free and unrestrained—that no member shall in any manunrestrained—that no member shall in any manner be compelled to vote for this or that particular person; there shall be no compulson, but every member left entirely to his own judgment and choice, so that the result of the election shall seem, as it ought, to be founded on the election with the property persons wish of avery individual. But when

and decorum shall have his Nine Penny's confis-cated, and himself banished to Cayene.

And lastly, it is further ordained, That the Em-peror, when elected, shall have rank and precedence over all sovereigns, principalities and powers— anything in the rank, dignity and title of Jack the First. Emperor of Hayti, to the contrary notwith-

standing. After the adoption of the above act, it it was moved and seconded that a comade was too st-h-trong for me; too st-h-trong

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Railroad Schemes before the Legisla. ture\_Personal Matters\_Cheraw and Coalto Washington City\_Judge Heath\_The Memorial Fair Lectures Female Preacher

RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1866. crowd the calendars of both Houses. The be held in February next. The other sec-House of Commons, with an energy and tions are devoted to giving the Court the Geological formations of North Carolina, zeal, and with an enlightened liberality, proper powers to carry on its work and enwhich it is hoped and believed will redound force its processes. The bill is before the River. There are three or four varieties of to the welfare of the State, have engrossed judiciary committee of the House, and will most of the bills looking to the completion of the unfinished railroads of the State, Jury in their petition hardly ever estimates and they now lie on the desk of the clerk of the necessity for this Court in the grea ham county, and at "Ore Hill" or "Iron the Senate, having, with one exception, saving it will be to the county, and it is to Mountain," in the same county. The forbeen made the orders of the day for Tues- be hoped that speedy and summary justice mer, which are of immense value, belong, day and Wednesday of this week, on mothe sagacity which selected Lillington as tion of Col. Hall. This exception is the decrease crime within the county. It is to known firms in this city—the latter to special order for 12 o'clock, was taken up.

Mr. Speed addressed the Senate at considerable

pation of comparing systems of agriculture, an. McKay and Patton, of the House, have Hanover members have, however, generconducted the respective bills which they ally pushed forward their bills, a reward will attract it, we think. These deposits have taken special charge of, merits the almost universally attendant upon atten-are in as healthful and fruitful a region warmest commendations of their constituwant the silence and the quiet of the coun- ents. In these great measures, however, Col. Russ' resolutions declaratory of the speak of the wealth of these deposits withtry, and cannot in the noise and bustle of they have been ably assisted by Col. Kenan, loyalty of North Carolina came up for conout referring to the elaborate and able report the town, perform their duties satisfactori. the intelligent and zealous Commoner from sideration on Friday in the Senate. Mr. of Commodore Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, ly. In addition, they must always incur Duplin. With no individual or local in- Jones offered a substitute, both of which made by order of the Government just beextra expense in coming to the city, and in terest in these great works, but actuated by you have already published. They were fore the war. If what we now say shall companied by a bill embracing the proposed amendthese days, even this small item is not to an earnest and jealous desire to develop about to be committed to the Judiciary attract the attention of capitalists or others be overlooked. In conclusion, we hall with the great resources of the State, and by in- without debate, when a remark fell from a disposed to examine these mines of Deep creasing its wealth, relieve the people of Senator which brought Col. Hall to his River, we ask that they will carefully read reported in response to a resonation of many reported in reported in response to a resonation of many reported in reported in response to a resonation of many reported in reported in response to a resonation of many reported in rep their industry and checks their enterprize, course of certain "unmistakably loyal" port was made, the Western Railroad, from he has, with assiduity and attention, devo-men. A few notes of the speech were taken Fayetteville to Deep River, has been built, ted himself to the furtherance of these down at the time, and I hope to find time and thus the only great objection to investmeasures, which has won for him the con- to write them out to-day or to-morrow for ing in these mines has been removed. But fidence and respect of the House of which publication. he is a member, and given him an influence second to none in that body.

The first of the railroad bills which claims the consideration of the Senate, as above every member fully impressed with the imstated, will be that granting aid to the Fay- portance of the occasion. During the call etteville and Western Railroad. This will of the roll, the utmost silence prevailed, be considered to-day. On Tuesday Colonel and every member answered to his name Hall's bill to amend the charter of the Wil- in a clear and distinct tone that spoke volmington and Western Railroad, granting umes of the determination of the representhe corporation power to build branches tatives of the people not to purchase franwithout incorporating the stock in the gen- chise at the expense of honor and manhood. eral stock of the Company. The Wilming- The resolution, properly authenticated, has matter a secret; but we do know that it is ton, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad been forwarded to the President of the stands next, and then in order is the West- United States and the Secretary of State. ern Extension Road; and last, is the bill to Weldon Railroad in order to create the of- proceed to Washington City, he immedi- sured each department would yield handfice of Vice-President. The Chatham and ately invited Judge Ruffin and Governor some profits. The late Professor Emmons Raleigh Railroad seems to hang fire before Swain to accompany him. They left Fri- assured the writer that the roofing-slate of the Senate Judiciary committee. The Che- day night, and are doubtless, ere this, at the Deep River region was equal, if not sulie quietly on the table, its friends display- accomplish there, remains to be seen; but found in inexhaustible quantities. He was ing evident fear to present it, at present, to stand the test of the Senate, after the guished gentlemen have been called away the man who should go into the manufacvery proper ventilation it received at the from home by the representatives of the ture of roofing-slate in North Caroat the hands of the General Assembly.

pardon for offences committed during the war, has passed through both Houses, having taken up the time of the Seneta during the seeds of disgrace and infamy, of which they and their children, and their children, will reap an ing taken up the time of the Seneta during the seeds of disgrace and infamy, of which they and their children, and their children, will reap an ing taken up the time of the Seneta during the seeds of disgrace and infamy, of which they and their children, and their children, will reap an interest the reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, (by leave) introduced a bill to authorize the incorporated towns of the State to establish a system of Public Schools. ing taken up the time of the Senate during abundant harvest. almost the entire day on Saturday. A copy Judge Heath, for a number of years an State "blossom as the rose." of the enrolled bill is enclosed. Its provi- ornament to the Superior Court bench of sions will be seen to be founded in justice this State, but now a resident of Memphis, and good feeling. In presence of the af- has been in this city during part of last flictions and sorrows of the past, and the week. His many friends here have given more terrible uncertainties of the future, him a hearty welcome. The manner in there should be a total oblivion of all the which he has been alluded to in debate on ill-feelings and bad blood engendered by two recent occasions, must be truly gratithe war. Our legislators, in placing this fying to him. The policy adopted by the act among the statutes of the State, have politicians who controlled the State immeshown themselves worthy successors of diately after the cessation of hostilities, those noble fathers, who in 1786 shed a which resulted in driving from the Bench halo of glory over their gallantry and hero- and the State such eminent jurists and reliism by crowning their achievements in the able citizens as Judge Heath, is having its

The subject of the land script donated by Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural and Mechanical College, has Yarbrough House during Friday and Satformed one of the most interesting ques- urday, proved a magnificent success, and tions before the Legislature during the the proceeds must be very large. The gratpast week, and, on Saturday, Gov. Clark itude displayed by the ladies in their efforts introduced a bill, accompanied with a most to protect and preserve the last resting Introduced a bill to amend a most able report, transferring the script to the and choice, so that the result of the election, shall seem, as it ought, to be founded on the spontaneous wish of every individual. But when the suffrages are taken, whoever shall be found to have voted for any other person than our former, best of all, Presidents, whose surprising the suffrages on all occasions extori

from an admiring world—shouts of Brave and earlier part of last week Judge Ruffin and Gen. Colston will deliver his lecture toBravissimo—such enemy of republican liberty and decorum shall have his Nine Penny's confisGov Graham appeared before the select night before the Young Men's Christian pride of a son for a venerable mother, where necessities "plead, like Angel's, trumpet-tongued," to all her children for assis-University present, who did not feel thank- respect. ful that their Alma Mater had found in her day of darkness and distress so able an advocate in the "old man eloquent," though imself the graduate of another institution. Col. Cowan introduced into the House on Friday, a bill "to establish a Criminal Court in the county of New Hanover, to be held in the city of Wilmington," prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Jury at the Fall Term of the Superior Court, and endorsed by his Honor, Judge Merrimon. The bill gives the Court entire original and appelate jurisdiction of crimes in New Hanover county, appeals be ing made to the Supreme Court direct, but with no jurisdiction over causes moved from other counties. A change of venire on account of objections to the Judge, to be to the Superior Court of New Hanover county; for other causes, to the adjoining counties, as now provided by law. The offifields Railroad\_Consolidation\_General cers of the court are a Judge, elected Amnesty and Pardon\_The Land Script and qualified as Judges of the Superior and the University\_Judge Ruffn\_The Court, and with similar salary paid by New Hanover Criminal Court\_Col. Hall- the county; a Solicitor, elected for fees are the same as the Solicitors of the several Circuits, in cases of convictionand the Clerk of the Superior Court and Dear Journal:- The Assembly, by joint the Sheriff of the county are also to be ofresolution, having definitely fixed a day for ficers of the Court. The terms are to be a temporary adjournment, have gone to six in number, commencing on the first have called attention to the superior qualiwork in good earnest to perfect and act up- Monday of February, April, June, August, ty of this iron, but it is only within the on most of the important measures that October and December—the first term to

probably be reported to-day. The Grand

without debate, almost unanimously, but

The Legislature having requested Gov. amend the charter of the Wilmington and Worth, with two other Commissioners, to the fact that these honorable and distin- of opinion that very large profits awaited hands of Col. Hall, when last up; and the people, to attempt to undo some of the lina. But we have only touched great "consolidation scheme" sleeps in the evils that degenerate sons are busy fasten- the subject of our resources in one small files of the Senate Internal Improvement ing on the State, is a withering curse upon section of the State. Could we spare the committee, abandoned by its friends to rest the desperate and unworthy North Carolispace, we might fill columns with details of in its legislative sepulchre, rather than by nians who are endeavoring, from motives facts showing the inducements to capitala resurrection incur a more violent death of revenge and personal aggrandizement, ists to invest in North Carolina. Surely, to break up the State Government. Such with such temptations to enterprise, we The bill granting general amnesty and men are sowing the seeds of disgrace and shall not invoke its aid in vain. We shall

field with wisdom and mercy in the legis- proper reward, in the merited insignificance in which they are held at present,

The Fair under the auspices of the Wake County Memorial Association, held at the

Goy Graham appeared before the select night before the Young Men's Christian committee, to which this matter had been Association. He will visit Wilmington referred, and the occasion attracted the at- probably during this or the next week, uptendance of many members of both on the invitation of the Memorial Associabranches of the Assembly, and it was tion, to repeat the lecture there. We hope truly a grand sight to witness some efforts will be made by one of the the venerable and distinguished ex- Associations to prevail upon Governor Mr. McLean, from the committee on Interna Chief Justice, enfeebled by great age, Vance to repeat his now celebrated lecture,

when in years past he illustrated the juris- with her husband, is visiting this city, prudence of the State with legal lore, that preached in the Capitol yesterday afternoon will, as long as the Common Law is known, to a large and attentive audience. Many add lustre to the Judiciary of North Caro- were present who had been preached at for lits passage. Mr. Clark, from the committee on Corporations lina, pleading with all the affection and years by the sterner sex without visible effect. It is to be hoped that the earness and pious effort of Mrs. Jones had a more beneficial result. Her manner was simple and ficial result. Her manner was simple and Mr. Michael Robins, of Wilmington, relative to the tax on medicines, &c. Referred to the committee tance. There was not a graduate of the was listened to with marked attention and Yours truly.

### Inducements to Invest Capital in North Carolina."

In some of our late issues we attempted to show the great superiority of manufacturing to agricultural nations in the accumulation of wealth—that some countries were better adapted than others to manufactures, and cited Great Britain as an example. We established, by statistical records, that her exports of manufactures were the greatest in the world, and that she was without question the richest and most powerful among the nations of Western Europe. We confined our views, then, to with equal truth have extended them to iron. Her immense beds of coal and iron people the necessity for investing in manufactures whatever of capital and labor they to confine our remarks to the article of cotton, important as it is. To those at all acin America has greater or richer

iron mines in Lincoln county is co-extensive with the Union. Years ago our State Geologists, Olmsted, Mitchelland Emmons. last few years that the latter named gentleman has made known in his work on the the richest ore on this stream to be found in America, but those held in the highest esteem are at "Buckhorn Falls," in Chatwhich will be dispensed, will do much to we believe, to one of the oldest and best The ability and zeal with which Cols. Cow- business now on the calendars. The New investment anywhere in the South, these ed till 10% o'clock to-morrow. ore-beds, surrounded as they are by coal.

> the iron is not the only attraction Deep Both Houses adopted the resolution re- River offers to capital; in addition to it, we jecting the constitutional amendment, may mention the finest gray and yellow copper, - the finest roofing slate, - the best mill stones; so of stone of several varieties, especially the agalmatolite, of which hundreds of barrels, ground to an impalpable powder, have for years past been shipped to New York from this port. The uses to which agalmatolite has been applied we do not know, as the New York company have chosen to keep this men skilled in such things, and we are as-"the waste places" of our beloved old

> > THE DELEGATION RETURNED.—The Raleigh Dispatch of the 17th inst. says: "We learn that Prov. Gov. Holden and "Fauntleroy Taylord" returned from Washington this morning in high spirits. How many "fish ponds' friend Jeems contracted to construct during the trip, we have not learned; but understand that the Prov. Governor speaks very confidently of the success of his territorial bill. We learn that he says our telegram was incorrect in intimating that the present State government would be declared null at once. He thinks it will Lexington Mining Company, reported an amendrequire until about next September to get
> >
> > to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Lexington Mining Company, reported an amendment recommending its passage.
> >
> > Mr. Waugh. the new machine a-going and that it will work like a clock. We would suggest to uncle Thad, to get a-better engineer the next time, or the thing will run in the ground again."

[Before it goes into operation, the Dispatch might very well have added.]

From the Raleigh Sentinel. NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE. SENATE. FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Robins, from the committee on the Judic ary, to whom was referred a bill to grant a gener al amnesty in this State, recommending that it de

Improvements, to whom was referred a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, recommending its passage. By the same, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, recommending

its passage. By the same, a bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad to complete their road and for other purposes, recommending

The resolutions declaring the loyalty of the peo

ple of this State being the special order for 11 o'clock, were taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, offered a substitute proposing to print the same and refer the whole matter to the Judiciary Committee.

This proposition created some debate, and the was made. The substitute is as fol-Whereas, The late unfortunate conflict of arms but opposed it upon the ground that it was in an-between the United States Government and the Government of the Confederate States. Mr. Government of the Confederate States, so called, begat feelings of great hos ility, not only between the neople of two sections of our common country.

ut between the inhabitants of North Carolina, on the authorities of the United States ceased with the surrender of the Southern armies, and, whereas, it is the duty of every one having surrendered in tion, or speech, the oath of lovalty by him sub-Europe. We confined our views, then, to scribed, and, whereas, doubts seem to pervale the the manufacture of cotton, but we might minds of our Northern brethren as to the actual resolution rejecting the Howard amendment, state of public sentiment among us upon these passed on Thursday last.

Therefore be it resolved. That the members of outton instructing the Secretary of State to have this General Assembly do, individually and collechave contributed more to her wealth than tively, declare their desire for harmony and prosany other causes. In urging on our own perity among all classes of our people, North and Adopted. South, East and West, that they earnestly and By Mr. South, East and West, that they earnestly and conscientiously desire a restoration of the Union, and of fraternal feeling with the citizens of any and States tax on cotton, and take steps to test the every State thereof, and they will also inculcate, question judicially. could command, we by no means intended both by their action as Logislators and citizens,

ccasion to express, especially towards that por-ion of our people who, during the conflict, were deposits of iron. The fame of our exiled, or injured in any way or manner whatever, e kindest and most brother feelings; and that, setting aside forever the troubles of the past, we arrears, was laid on the table on motion re willing to strive with them for the maintenance

and perpetuation of a common country, proscrison again urged the passage of the bill.

A general bill to allow Sheriffs in the severa malice towards none,," we deem it our duty, as was taken up. [The bill proposes to allow the Legislators holding in trust the honor and welfare of the whole people to protest against violent 63-64 and 65.] Laid on the table, language or heated controversy at this time of Bills for the relief of W. H. Perkins, tax collecmon calamity, and invoke all to remember the destruction of our property, our government, and many of our best and bravest citizens. Resolved, That regreting the errors of the past time, and laid on the table.

and willing to improve the future by the use of A resolution in favor of W. S. Mason; a resolu-

every means in our power to render our country happy and prosperous once more, we recommend to the present generation, charity and forbearance ter of taxes overpaid) passed their several read-to all the citizens of our common country. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States | Bills to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine | Company in the town of Fayetteville, to incorporate the

able to lay his remarks before our readers at an several readings.

An engrossed bill to amend acts heretofore early day.

The bill for the relief of honest debtors being the

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14. Messis. Williams of Martin, Gorham, Davis, Rosebro and Moore, of Hertford, were allowed to 12 Revised Code. record their votes in favor of the resolution re-

jecting the Howard amendment, passed on yester-jutant General. day. Mr. Cowan presented a memorial from George W. Mordecai and others asking amendments to the charter of the North Carolina Railroad, ac-

ments. Referred to the committe or ! provement and ordered to be prints!. Mr. Kenau, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported (in response to a resolution of inquithe terrible incubus that now paralyzes feet, who reviewed with telling effect the Commodore Wilkes' report. Since that resecurity.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its second read-Messes. Dargan, Stone and Long addressed the

House in favor of the bill.

The bill passed second and third readings. Mr. McKay, from the Judiciary committee, re-

ported back favorably, a bill to exempt certain personal property from sale under execution, and to provide a homestead. Adversely, from same committee, a resolution giving the appointment of flour inspectors in the

ington to the Mayor and Commisioners of said city. Mr. McClammy, from the committee on Private Bills, reported back favorably, a bill to prohibit citizens of other States fishing in Currituck

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, from the Relief comthe Convention to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein.

tions of debt, whether sued on or not, and report Mr. Allen; a bill to amend the existing law in elation to contracts with freedmen.

reading. Messrs. McKay, Morehead, Dargan, Kenan and Richardson addressed the House in support of the

debts heretofore contracted. Mr. Long moved to amend the bill by adding a

proviso, that it shall not affect debts contracted prior to its passage.

Mr. Hutchison opposed both bill and amendment, as being, whether prospective or retrospec-tive in action, unjust to creditors and highly im-The question recurring; the amendment was re-

Mr. Hodnett favored the bill, but did not think it afforded adequate relief to the people. He objected to its partial legislation, and preferred that

Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county. the bill should be recommitted, and that some measure affording ampler relief should be brought istration of the criminal laws of the State; also forward.

The question recurring, on the passage of the bill, it passed its third reading and was ordered to

Mr. Cowan (by leave) introduced a bill to establish a Criminal Court in the county of New Hanover, to be held in the city of Wilmington.
The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. Wiggins from the Committee on Finance to whom was referred a resolution relative to tax re- them.

'some of the public reports of the Supreme Court, reported resolutions favorable to the same. Mr. Cunningham from the Committee on Pro-

Mr. Clark from a joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governors message as relates to the donation of land for the estabishment of an Agricultural College reported by

bill, recommending its transfer to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Leach, the rules were suspended. The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading. The bill passed by a vote of 34 ayes, 8 nays. The further consideration of the bill was made a special order for Morday next at 12 cleak Monday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Makee, a bill to it

Mr. Hall presented a petition from Judge Saunders, relative to compensation for services ren-dered in the year 1864. Referred to the committee

On motion of Mr. Speed, the bill to extend the corporation limits of Elizabeth City, was taken up under a suspension of the rules, passed its soveral on motion of Mr. Brown, the bill to incorporate

the Yanceyville and Milton Railroad Company, was taken up under the suspension of the rules, and Passed its several readings.
On motion of Mr. Moore, the bill to re-enact the charter of the Williamston and Tarboro' R. R. charter of the Williamston and Tarboro as a Company, was taken up under the suspension of rules, and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the bill to enable the Western (Fayetteville) R. R. Company, to complete its road from the Coal Fields in Chatham

plete its road from the Coal Fields in Chatham county, to some point on the N. C. R. R., was taken up, and made the special order for 122 o'clock on Monday next.
On motion of Mr. Clark, the rules were suspended, and the bill granting general amnesty and pardon to all officers or soldiers of this State or of the United States, who have committed fen es against the criminal laws of the State, was

taken up on its second reading.

The bill passed its second reading by a vote of \$4 yeas to 9 nays, and the bill was read a third time and passed. The bill occasioned a lengthy debate. Mr. Wilson was in favor of the principle Leach supported the bill in a lengthy speech, contending that the L gislature had the power to pass it and it was not in opposition either to the organic law of the State or United States. Mr. he one side, known as Union men, and on the Hail supported the bill, further urging the right

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15. Messrs. Peebles, Perry, of Wake, and Daniel Mr. Latham, of Washington, introduced a res

ordinances of the State Convention now in force uestion judicially. Adopted. By Mr. Davidson, a bill to lay off and establish the lessons of true loyalty and obedience to the a new country by the name of Vance. [The new United States Government, for the present as well country to be formed of a portion of the country of

Cherokee.] New Hanover Criminal Court—Col. Hall—
the county; a Solicitor, elected for quainted with the resources of North Carofour years by the Legislature, whose to Washington City—Judge Heath—The Grievances, and had its first reading. ON PRIVATE CALENDAR.

A bill or the relief of R. P. Melvin, Sheriff Bladen county, to allow the collection of taxes in Waugh, after discussion, in which Mr. Richard bing no one for opinion's sake merely.

A general bill to allow Sheriffs in the several Resleted, That with "charity towards all, and counties of the State to collect arrears of taxes

'63-'64 and '65.] Laid on the table. our common calamity, and invoke all to remember tor of Pitt county, Rufus Galloway, Sheriff of that, but lately, words led us to blows, and blows to Brunswick county, Jno. A. Long, Sheriff of Richmond county, and Henry B. Norman, Sheriff of Tyrrell county, were severally read the second

tion in favor of A. R. Atkins and others, and a bill for the relief of Henry Williams (in the mat-Bills to incorporate the McLean Fire Engine

to be laid before Congress.

rate the Collins, Sturgis, and Thomas Gold Mining
Mr. Hall addressed the Senate; we hope to be

passed for the relief of persons who may suffer from the destruction of county records, &c. A resolution in favor of the Trustees of the Rex hospital funds, and a bill to fix the salary of the clerk of the Secretary of State-allowing said clerk \$750 per amoum, passed their several read-

By Mr. Baker, a bill for the relief of Joseph By Mr. Waugh, a bill to abolish the office of By Mr. Lyon, a bill to repeal a portion of chap.

By Mr. Kenan, a resolution in favor of the Ad-The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 17. On motion of Mr. McCorkle the rules were sus ornded and the bill for the relief of the Sheriff of Gaston county passed its several readings. Mr. Canoingham, from the committee on Pro-ositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers, recomended its passage.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on the Judiciary,

to whom was referred a bill to amend section 10 c 111 chapter of the Revised Code, offered a substitute for the same, which was adopted, and on his motion the rules were suspended and the bill passed its several readings. Mr. McCorkle, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the Merchants and Planters Mutual Benefit Company, ask to be discharged from its further con-

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS. Mr. Hall, a bill to enable the city of Wilmington

to fund old debts, &c. Mr. Leach offerred the following: Resolved. That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety and ne cessity of having regard to the financial embarexecutions, whether in any of the several courts or before Justices of the Peace, and also all ac-

by bill or otherwise. Adopted. UNFINISHED BUSINESS. very valuable. To manufacture iron, copper, mill stones, and roofing-slate would furnish occupation for a large number of last, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and for other purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and for the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster shall be placed and the purposes; also provide the bill in a speech of the bill on its second reading, on the passage of the bill on its second reading, on the passage of the bill on its second reading. A bill restoring to married women their commotion of Mr. Covington the yeas and nays were mon law Right of Dower, was put on its third called and the bill was rejected by a vote of 27

nays to 15 yeas. SPECIAL ORDER.
The engrossed bill, from the House, to enable bill.

the Fayetteville or Western Railroad Companies

Messrs. Long and Russ opposed the bill, if its to complete their road to some point on the North raw and Coalfields Railroad is permitted to the seat of Government. What they may be on the table its friends displaysupported the bill and Messrs. Wiggins and Wil son opposed it; before coming to a vote the Senate adjourned on motion of Mr. Wilson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 17. Sundry reports were made from Standing Committees, which will be noticed in detail hereafter, when action is had.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS By Mr. Daniel; a bill for the relief of Jas. By Mr. Long; a bill for the more perfect admin-By Mr. Long; a resolution in favor of soldiers maimed in the late war.

ON CALENDAR A bill to exempt from taxation the polls and property of disabled soldiers, and the property of

widows in certain cases, was put on its

Mr. Scoggin offered amendments extending the purview of the bill, so as to exempt from taxation the persons and property of soldiers of the United States who are citizens of this State. Mr. Durham opposed the amendment. The United States was able to provide for its soldiery, and already awarded pensions to such as were Confederate soldiers were regarded as traitors, their graves were unmarked

By the same, a resolution relating to so much of the Governors Message as refers to reprinting of the Governors Message as refers to reprinting the Supreme Court its second and third readings. On motion of Mr. Hutchison, the vote by which the bill passed in order that its final reading was reconsidered, in order that the identity of Simpler. the amendment offered by Mr. Scoggin (rejected on second reading) might be reconsidered. This posi ions and Grievances to whom was referred a bill relative to laying off a new County ask to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Clark from the Committee on Corporations

Mr. Clark from th

Mr. Durham introduced the following resolu-Resolved, That inasmuch as gentlemen are, or appear to be, deterred from voting on ordinary matters of legislation, through fear of the Fedoral Government, the Governor be request oral Government, the Governor be requested to communicate with said Government, and ascertain what legislation will please them, and that we proceed to enact such laws and no other; and that hereafter, if members shall be at a loss what votes to give, they shall be allowed time to telegraph to Washington for instructions. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Holderby.

Mr. York, by leave, introduced a bill to amend the sixth section. Chapter 71 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Weigh (by leave) introduced a bill concerning a Positontiary, which was read and referred, [Provides for a season of the Penitentiary question to the people for decision.]

Mr. Peebles (by leave)

Mr. Peebles (by leave) introduced a bill to amend an act authorizing the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the grand falls of the Roanoke river, to make sale of their real estate, water power, &c.

A bill to re-enact certain sections of the Stay Law of 1862, was laid on the table on second read-

A bill to allow fees to justices of the peace in Certain cases, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Holderby, on second reading.

A bill to provide for including the value of stamps in the taxation of costs was amended and passed

A bill for the relief of the estate of L. O'B. Branch, dec'd., and a Bill in favor of Kiah P. Harris, passed their several readings.

A resolution in favor of disabled soldiers, was laid on the table on second reading.

A bill for the relief of the people (introduced by Mr. Russ) was put on its second reading. [This bill provides for the establishment of courts of lit and arbitration for the settlement of account

Mr. Russ addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mossrs. Morehead and Lyon opposed the bill. believing that it would increase litigation and ford no substantial relief to the people. After tur ther discussion the bill was referred, on motion of Mr. Lyon, to the Judiciary committee, and

Obstruction of the Civil Law by Military Order \_ County Court of Craven Suspended,

At the sitting of the Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, in this city, on yesterday, a negro man was tried and convicted on a charge of larceny and sentenced by the court to receive a whipping. The sheriff of the county was about to carry into effect the sentence, when a notice was served upon him by H. E. Hazen, 1st Lieut, U. S. Infantry, commanding Post, forbidding the infliction of the punishment. The Sheriff promptly reported this extraordinary interference to the court, and as that body up to this time had no notification whatever of the existence of an order to interfere with the administration of the laws of the State, considerable excitement was manifested. and ultimately the court adjourned, the general feeling being not to hold the courts at all, if they cannot be held free from in-

terference by the military. It was resolved, however, that a meeting of the Magistrates and the members of the Bar should be held this morning to take

some final action. At present, we refrain from any com ments on this extraordinary occurrence. When the court shall have marked out its

course we will have something to say. We may express one belief, however, that General Sickles' order is unauthorized as it is unwarranted, and we are strengthened in our belief by the announcement of a Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, that "the Government has not au thorized General Sickles to forbid corpores

punishment in North Carolina." The following is a copy of the notification transmitting General Sickles' order. -This copy, as will be seen, was served upon George Green, Esq., County Solicitor HEADQ'RS POST OF NEW BERNE, N. C.,

To George Greene, Esq., Solicitor Cravea Count Court.
Sir:—In compliance with instructions received from the Headquarters, Military Command of North Carolina, I enclose herewith a copy of Gen-eral Order No. 15, Headquarters, Department of the South, dated Charleston, S. C., Oct. 1, 1860, with the information that the provisions of the Or-

Your attention is respectfully invited more pecially to paragraphs 5 and 6 of said Order, 1 am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servan H. E. Hazen, 1st Lt, 8th U. S. Infantry, Com'dg Post.

The following paragraphs are the only ones affecting the case. They are marked in the printed order, and "attention" is

directed to them : V. Corporeal punishment shall not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of apprenticeship. Nor shall any person be sold to service as a punishment for crime or for other cause, by any authority whatever .-(G. O. No. 1, Par, XVIII, Headquarters Department of South Carolina, Jan. 1st.

VI. The laws of the States, respectively in this Department, defining and punish ing vagrancy, applicable to white persons, may be enforced against all persons; nev ertheless no one who shall have used reasonable diligence to obtain employment, or who shall be unable to work by reason of infirmity, shall be deemed a vagrant, (6. O. No. 1, Par. XIII, Headquarters Depart ment of South Carolina. Jan. 1st, 1866.

New Berne Commercial Military Despotism in time of Peace.

We learn that the order of Gen. Sick es for the suppression of corporeal punishment was served on the Solicitor of the county yesterday morning. This seems to be a premeditated and arranged programme on the part of government officials. We would like to see the matter brought to a test, and know whether the civil laws of in a milk and water manner. If our box are to be put at defiance by the edict of a military satrap, the sooner we know our fate the better for all concerned, and then the people will know how to act in self-de

We publish below, from the Newborn Commercial of yesterday, some fruits of what we may expect to be the result of the late order if it has to be submitted to by our people :

FIRST FRUITS OF SICKLES' ORDER-ATTEMPTS MURDER TO COMMIT ROBBERY .- On Friday in last, a watchman in charge of a lot of catton the plantation of Heath and Wetherhee, acre the Trent river, was shot and severely wound the bone of one of his thighs being badly frured. It appears that a gang of negroes went where the cotton was stored and finding a wa man there, deliberately attempted to murder that they might steal a lot of the cotton. Shall have it for the present. The law, as: terated by Sickles' order, has no terror for now, and the license thus given will b and violence and bloodshed no doubt result

ATTEMPTED RAPE. - Owen Simpler, a memil the Newbern police, now under suspension brought before Justice Osgood, yesterday ing, on a charge of attempted rape on the jof Miss Sarah Buckus, residing with her a amination, but we understood that Miss testified substantially as follows: The room in which she slept was a sh

and no government relief would be accorded to in the morning she was awakened from cause or other and found a man in her recommendation. sprang from the bed and ran into the yard NEGRO KILLED NEAR KINSTON. - We lear

> Warren Reed, aged sixty-five years, wa engaged in loading grain in South Boston

Saturday, when he remarked that it was very hard work for an old man, fell and

The bill is as follows: As As regarding general amnesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States for offences command a smust the criminal laws of the State of

In of the State of North Carolina, and asted by the authority of the That no person who may have been or military service of the as officers or soldiers of the Militia, ivers or soldiers of the Home Guard, ofand soldiers of the Local Police, offi soldiers of the late Confederate is officers and soldiers of the Unithe shall be held to answer on any any act done in the disties imposed on him purto be by a law of the State or late ate States Government, or by virby order eminating from any officer, or Home Chard, or Local Police. mai-stoned or non-commissioned States Government, That of the above named officers or privates were, or may hereafter be indicted des, felonies, or misdemeanmutted prior to the 1st day of Jan-D. 1866, shall be held to answer but shall be entiand complete annesty. charge from the same,

payments of the costs :-I to y shall not be taxed with the the costs upon any indictment st them, from and after the arvates in any of the above P any offence committed criminal laws of North Carolina 1st day of January, A. D. 1866,

di imeuts are now pending. e County or Superior Courts, if intant can show that he was an offiin either of the above named t the time it shall be preet d under orders, until the

ilies, associated themselves preservation of law and respective counties or disentitled to all the benefits

my leave been in the civil or discharge of any duhim by any law or auin force from and after its rati-

fied 17th December, A. D., 1866. H. Y. McADEN, Speaker Commons M. E. MANLY, Speaker Senate

That the criminal should be purished for the maning lasonic year:

The steamer of the maning lasonic year:

The steamer

for the most part, not by the law of the weighty. But this consideration is subord- that the steadfast Union men were overswed and land, but under one of the great economi-cal relations of life, by the master. Such the true basis of penalty. Let us suppose

the spectacle of being engaged in the mis- malice aforethought, jurors would not be movement continued to gain such strength and horse has been stolen, a house is just.

It is this state of things, to the minds of by the crowding of offenders together withruitful source of the gloom and desponment is of moment, not merely to neighbory which paralyze their energies. It borhoods and districts. It is of public contiled relations of the State to the Federal State. To throw, therefore, the whole exovernment. This doubtless has its influ-pense of maintaining idle offenders upon nce, but it is by no means the sole or the the particular localities where they may tinction be now drawn where it was in 1864-'65.

if the hand of industry is paralyzed; if the no longer urged to force a superabundant tively cheaper man appropriate two wild prove acy.

subsistence from the accursed earth, it is onment, which we believe it would prove acy.

"An oath applying this test would effectually one of pressing importance, and one which who, on account of age, or cause, were exempt from rail of the above named the for the preservation of operty, or for the protection of operty, or for the protection of operty, or for the protection of operty. have prevented the North from having to management, a similar result should not be no definite distinction between them and their late grapple with in sober earnest. Still, she has had her share of trouble in dealing with her criminals, and builds Sing Sings and tiary, and none of them, so far as your and pattern of the courage, and potentials are presented the analysis of the Union but has established a Penitentiary, and none of them, so far as your and discriminating action, they would take courage, and boldly and successfully work for the in-Auburns, and putting a vow of silence upon committee is informed, has ever abolished terests of the Union. Thus would the true eletheir lips, consigns them to the Tombs.— them on the score of economy, or for any ment of the South stand prominently forward, and The question now presses upon us and de other cause. Indeed, so far as relates to mands solution—that solution your Com- the reformation of the offender, which, of the State, or late Con-Government, or in the serall the circumstances which surround us, is be considered by legislators in seeking the tionably a dauger.

"Let this be the above named organizations, the establishment of a Penitentiary, with well being of the community, the benign "Let this be the "Let this such changes in our criminal code as may effects of Jabor and silence on the criminal

ital felonies, our present punishment whipping and imprisonment. It is need less to reason upon the inefficiency of whipping as a purasament received population, now amounting to one-third of the whole; that part, too, the most prone to crime. Our lately emancipated blacks will feel the lash as a smart wound; but with their interests. If the mechanics had nothing at stake in the good order and peace for ever, feel it as a stain. From its probable frequency in the future, as well as its short physical pain to those upon it will be chiefly administered, without the chiefly administered, without the chiefly administered, without the chiefly administered, without the singurestill other and by the hand of a mechanic had not any civil disabilities whatever, it is likely not any civil disabilities whatever, it is likely not any civil disabilities whatever, on all class.

This report has reached a greater length and not interest of the construction of the sacress of the United States; and that I will have some force. Still it would rest on rather slender foundations in a community which buys when heavy of the chiefly administered, without the success of the United States; and that I will have some force. Still it would rest on rather slender foundations in a community which buys when heavy of the united States, and the Union of the States success of the Territory not flavor, and will not for a long time if ever, feel it as a stain. From its probable frequency in the future, as well as success of the United States; and that I will heavy probable from the success of the United States, and the Union of the States such Legislatue, to make such appointments by himself.

We have neither time nor space for comment on this disgraceful attempt to procure for the Territory and the advice and consent of the Territorial Legis.

But we do not vet, and will not fee a long at stake in the good order and peace the supervision of all armed resistance to the supervision of the supervisi st., the following editorial, which out any civil disabilities whatever, it is likeleft,) to be better men in fliction of the death penalty for that offence.

South would open their It is not pretended by the advocates of this change in our criminal code, that the crime of horse stealing is more heinous now than light from what they now appear it was six years ago, but that some change affairs at the South, from the rep- is demanded by its frequency, as a preven That the prevention of crime is one lew days since, in Washington, en- ly be maintained by any one who has reflected deeply upon the question, or ana-

Holiday at the South, lawful end of penal sanctions, then the elli- the inexorable logic of events, it does not regiled Rebels, notwith- easy of any proposed penalty as a restraint behoove us to realize the change. upon the perpetration of offences, is the test of our right to inflict it. It is right under this view of the case, to fine a man, impristo believe that we may thereby produce a certain amount of good to the community, a the restraint imposed upon the commision of crime. Let us suppose, then, that ac infliction of this doom, whatever it may an innocent man would prevent an event arount of crime, would it be right when rogues combine, honest men are outto lay it upon him? Could it be certainly raged. known that the hanging of some man. whise hands are pure from crime, would appointed aspirant for San Salvador, and prevent all future murders down to the end the traducer of the best men of his noble him? What right have we to take any man from a visit to Washington, where, in conand forture him, merely for the sake of do- junction with Thad. Stevens, the cow-hided

we to catch a man and hang him up the thorough debauching of his native acause we have reason to believe that he and prove a scare-crow to frighten other secrecy being with these as with other out gen from mischief? We can have ne right laws, an indispensible part of their proexcept that which this theory leaves entire-gramme. But we have no idea that such ly out of view, the intrinsic ill desert of the creatures shall burrow forever, and we give offender. The foundation of human punto the puble, this morning, in advance of ishments can never be laid, by any just any other paper in the Union, the PLAN OF principles of reasoning, in their tendency to benefit society. This attempt to found A circular has been prepared in Wash justice upon utility, is only another effort ington, which bears the unmistakable traces partion of the Message of as a material philosophy to solve a prob-tue Governor, which re-lem which lies as high above its reach, as home for distribution. It is without date entiary, also a bill intro- the heavens are high above the earth. The or signature—a bastard—hear it, Mr. Hol-Senator from Transylvania, idea of law in every human mind, ignorant den-a bastard, abandoned of its parents, red the same, have instruct- or instructed, is an immediate derivative but although a bastard, you know well exthe accompanying bill, and from the idea of duty; and this again arises Provisional Governor and unsuccessful Regarding the out of the primary conception which all San Salvadorean, that legitimacy is not concernment at the men form of the essential distinction be necessary to life nor to growth. This prehave also instructed me tween right and wrong. These ideas are clous document is framed to emasculate brief a manner as possible the product of the reason and the conscience. the bonor and honesty of North Carolina, iderations which have in- They are primitive, necessary and absolute. and yet it contains a glorious compliment

is no longer the case. They are now turned loose upon society, ignorant, thriftless, indolent—the victims of the more unscrupplous and designing of the white race. scrupulous and designing of the white race. crime, and demands that its decision shall The consequence is inevitable and natural. be realized in every well ordered society, freedom and confidence. The first impulse of strict obedience to law, and as profound a man and subject him to disgrace and suffered society were returning to reason and loyalty.—

Still the diabolical designs attributed to the regard for order as has existed in any age fering, because his tortures will be an ediregard for order as has existed in any age fering, because his tortures will be an edior nation, our State has become infested fying spectacle to others? No exigency of with crime, the majesty of the law is disrelocal or State affairs, no extremity of pubgarded, the rights of property are trampled lie necesity, no amount of good to be prolie. At this inneture regard for order as has existed in any age fering, because his tortures will be an edifunited States Government, and the uncertainty of the consequences of submitting to its authority, ment.

The Favetteville & Western Railroad bill prevented an important manifestation of Unionlie. At this inneture regards at the discount formed with an amendments, by garded, the rights of property are trampled lie necesity, no amount of good to be prounder foot, and in many portions of the duced, can ever make such an intrusion up-State the honest husbandman, striving under the primeval curse to gain a livelihood der the primeval curse to gain a livelihood man, anything else than an unauthorized would avail themselves of its provisions. The effect was most encouraging, and many accepted feet was most encouraging. for wife and children, does not know, when he lies down after the toils of the day, whether there will be food enough for either on the morrow. There is a saturnalia of permit us to subject him to suffering for the lies and violence were resorted to in every moral being, and that down the defences which stand around every moral being, and every of the rebel despotism was aroused.—

There is a saturnalia of permit us to subject him to suffering for the lies are the toils of the day, which stand around every moral being, and that distribution is the toils of the day, which stand around every moral being, and the toils of the day, which stand around every moral being, and the toils of the day.

There is a saturnalia of permit us to subject him to suffering for the lies down the defences which the toils of the day. lawlessness, and what was once called pet-the advantage of others. It is from this locality. Whoever was known to have accepted to the ft, but which, from its frequency and prior consideration of justice that the peny theft, but which, from its frequency and prior consideration of justice that the penuniversality, is sapping the very foundations of law derive their utility. It is bestions of our prosperity. This is known to cause the community feel that the criminal flight from the Confederacy. But the prociamations of our prosperity flight from the Confederacy. be the condition of things in the State, and deserves to suffer, that the example of his tion quieted the public mind as to the designs of the Government, and brought back to loyal feelif it is to continue, it will ruin our people. punishment is rendered powerful in restrain-Our Court Houses are crowded with prising others from crime, beyond the efficacy A cautious yet decided movement was commenced post, to return soon again to the Court that the man who steals a horse is guilty of atically planned and held in the several counties,

the Chickahominy, and whose sole pro- if not all of them overburdened with debt n is the strong arm of the law, has and impoverished by the immense losses of r last piece of meat or her last bush- the war. It has no terrors for the crimicople to sink within them, and which is a pression of crime by its prompt punishsome, entirely attributed to the un-cern. It involves the character of the whole of cause with the great body of the peo- happen to commit their crimes, is more

art of the husbandman is faint, and he is upon the two fold ground, that if not posilonger urged to force a superabundant tively cheaper than unproductive impris-Auburns, and putting a vow of silence upon committee is informed, has ever abolished he is able to make an honest living. We are aware that the labor performed by the convicts is alleged to compete improperly with that of mechanics, and to be at war

> will doubtless suggest themselves to the ollective wisdom of the General Assembly. In concluding, your committee would entreat those whose motto is, "sture super ias antiquas,"—those who are so profoundly convinced of the virtues of the whipping post, and those universities of crime, the county jails, (not to mention gallows, which are not always used even in homicidal felonies,) to consider that we do not to-day dwell in the social organism into which we and our fathers were born; that there has been a deluge; that we stand amid the wreck and chaos which it has created, and whether, as wise men, discerning aright

> > Respectfully submitted, J. M. Hutchison,

From the Petersburg Index, Dec. 17. An Infamous Plot ! ... North Carolinians

honest men get their dues," the converse of this proposition is no less true, that

Provisional Governor Holden, the dis would it be right to lay it upon State, is in this city, having just returned ood to others? Under this view, the Julian, and Sumner, and the other Conconvicted horse thief is told, "you are to gressional worthies who have been, or hat horses may not be stolen." What right discipline, he has concocted a scheme for State. The plot is not as yet developed,

8th day of December, 1863, issued a proclamation setting forth the real purposes of the Government Our Court Houses are crowded with prismers who go hence to eat the bread of
which fear alone would possess. And undefiness in the jails, or to the whipping less the community could be made to feel
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Union. In North
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe Freedmen's

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, planned and held in the several counties,

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, planned and held in the several counties,

The proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe proprietor of the Athense in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the ulumate mean in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the ulumate mean in the jails of
Carolina, especially, peace meetings were systemthe proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the ulumate mean in the jails of
the proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the proprietor of the proprietor of the embarrasement of the rebellion and
the pro House, to go through the same round.— as great an outrage, of atrocious a crime, as until they were suppressed at the instance of Mr. The administrators of the law thus present he who takes the life of a fellow-being with Davis, by a proclamation of the Governor. This dent decided that the officers were in error in both pas time of "dropping buckets into found to execute the death penalty, if it pend the writ of habeas corpus. Hundreds of pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful because it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful; but it is useful because it pend the writ of nances corpus. Hundreds of Union men were imprisoned or murdered, the prothing up." It is even worse, for in the cause it is useful because it is useful be outraged.

been broken open, some helpless female As to imprisonment, it is manifestly a than they were between those who advocated peace sheetless grave by the Rappahannock the several counties of the State; many, nonneed as traitors all who deven whisper anything but total separation and independence— between the Unionsts and Secessionists; and these lines were often drawn in blood.

"Such was the effect of the proclamation of Denal; is unproductive, and affords a school cember, 1962. Those who wished to comply with its terms, but were prevented by surrounding circour Committee, which, in no small degree, out restraining, for gradation in villainy auses the hearts of the great mass of the and crime. We consider also, that the relation to the bracing the repentant as well as those who had never wavered. "Liberality and justice require "that the will be taken for the deed"—that these who de-

sire to comply with the terms of the proclamation, but could not, should be placed on the same footing with those who did. If the work of reconstruc-tion is to be committed to "the unmistakably loyal." and "treason made odins." let the line of dishappen to commit their crimes, is more than burdensome. It is unjustly and unthe disloyalists; between the Unionist at heart and o, if there is despondency in the land; equally burdensome.

We place the claims of a Penitentiary upon the husbandman is faint, and he is burdensome, the husbandman is faint, and he is burdensome, the conscious persistent traitor. It destinctly seeks arates the Union men of 1861-65 from the seeks sionists of that day, who persecuted and outraged them because of their suspected attachment to

because crime is rampant and there is no longer that protection to property, without which no community ever did or ever will prosper. That some change is demanded by our altered condition in dealing with our oriminals, we believe to be a profound conviction of the public mind, and the question, "what is to be done with them?" is one of pressing importance, and one which

make secession and treason bow its head. Now, traitors are bold and arrogant, while the true loy-

"Let this be the test:
"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, on the Holy Evanwillingly have complied with the requirements of the proclamation of the President of the United States, issued on the Sth day of December, 1863, had a safe opportunity of so doing been allowed me; that on the said 4th of March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I was opposed to the continuance of the rebellion, and to the establishment of the so-called Confederate Government, and voluntarily gave no aid or encouragement thereto, but

of this precious document is, that good Union men were, "in the early part of the rebellion," drawn "into it by the tardy action of the United States Government, and by the wild excitement of the time." Such was not Holden's case.

youth pleads in some extenuation of uncould not be maintained by force, and would fall to pieces at the first touch of in the United States. aggressive or coercive power, and if Lincoln should even THREATEN (Fy, Mr. Holden!) the Southern States, we should defy and resist him." Our authority for this statement is Mr. Holden himself, who in Union. the Standard of December 25th, 1861-Christmas day, when, if on any in the year, he might be suspected of scrupulous truth-declares that he wrote the above

'IN FEBRUARY LAST." This swift rebel certainly deserves no consideration at the hands of the best government the world ever saw.

We have but two comments to make on this paper. First, we congratulate the gallant people

of North Carolina, that all efforts to attaint the integrity of her people for the three first years of the war, have been abandoned by her enemies and ours, as idle. We congratulate them on this admission of their the revolution, they were unfaithful to their brethren and their vows. We congratulate them that these foes find it necessary to come down to the year of desertion, of cowardice, of starvation, of unparalleled suffering, of agony, of despair, to hunt amid the graves of the people's hopes for food for their loyal feast. Thrice honored North Carolina!

And secondly, we congratulate those much maligned men who attempted to rouse the the atrocious and malignant character" of the designs of the Radicals in the Union.

hesitate to say that the "diabolical designs" of the Government surpass the darkest picture imagined by a Southern man during

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED BY THE U. S. AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION FOR THE JOURNAL. [SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19th, 1869-10 P. M. The Senate passed the Wilmington, Charlotte the & Rutherford Railroad bill to-night with an amend

FROM WASHINGTON The North Carolina Commission have an Interview with the President... The President's Decision\_Sickles ordered to Rescind his Order\_The Freedmen's Bureau excitement. Officials Instructed to Cease all Interference with the Laws of North Carolina | fallen heir to \$150,000 in England. He has Governor Worth coming Home Armed gone for it. with the Necessary Documents. WASHINGTON, Dec. 13-P. M.

The North Carolina Commissioners have had a long interview with the President, who comcases. Stanton has ordered General Sickles to rescind his order prohibiting judicial punishment. "Party lines were never more distinctly drawn laws of North Carolina where they bear equally upon whites and blacks. Gov. Worth, armed with these documents, leaves for home to-night.

The Texas Sepators and most of the other exciuded members of Congress leave in a day or two, as a longer sojourn at the Capitol promises no good to their constituents.

The Territorial Bill. Mr. Julian's bill providing civil government for districts lately in revolt against the United States

whereas, The people in the districts lately in revolt against the United States by their act of treason and rebellion against the same, have destroyed all civil government within their borders, and

ed all civil government within their borders, and have no power to restore such government within their borders, and have no power to restore such government within their borders, and have no power to restore such government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore where a government within their borders, and have no power to restore and government within their borders, and have no power to restore a government within their borders, and have no power to restore a government within their borders, and have no power to restore such that their borders, and have no power to restore a government within their borders, and have no power to restore such the power and government within their borders, and have no power to restore such that the power than the power to restore a government within their borders, and have no power to restore such that the power than the power th government in said districts on just principles, and by authordy of the nation is im- Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. peratively demanded by the lawless disposition of their people and the best interests of the whole country. Therefore, &c., Sec. 1. Provides that North Carolina, South

Sec. 1. Frovides that North Carolina, Nouth Carolina, South Bling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Virginia be, and are hereby erected into temporary and Territorial Governments, under the names by which they have hereofore been known as States.

Sign. 2. Vests Executive power in each of said Territories in a Governor, who shall hold office that the same of the said and the same of the same of the said and the same of and qualified, upless sooner removed by the Pres-lent,—the Governors of said Territories to reside within the boundaries of the same-be commaner of the militia thereof, and exercise generally all the powers of Governors of Territories, including pardoning and veto powers.

Sec. 3—Provides for the appointment of a Sec-

ted in the Governor, and the Legislative Assembly to consist of the Senate and House of RepresentStrick Heritage 1. Senate and House of RepresentStrick Heritage 1. Senate 1 to consist of the Senate and House of Represent-tatives, the members of which are to possess the Corron Basoine, do No. 3. 3 00 @ qualifications prescribed for voters previous to the first election. The Governor shall cause the census of the inhabitants to be made, and fix the time and places for the election of the Legislative Coan Meal,
Assembly, to meet within ninety days after the bushel. 1 45 @ 1 50 first election.

irst election.
Sec. 5—Provides that Senators and Represen-Sheeting, the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States, over twenty one, and president of Tank and the United States of Tan dents of county, parish, township or ward in FEATHERS, March, 1864, and at all times thereafter, I would which they offer to vote, who shall take the Fish, w bbl.,

ney and Marshal of each of these Territories ney and Marshai of each of these Territories shall be nominated by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and appointed by the President.

Two months before North Carolina left election of delegates to the House of Representhe Union, W. W. Holden, who had long passed the age when the hot blood of ry by the voters qualified to vote for legislators and American. ref. 0 0 10 Contract . 6 00 @ 6 50 SEC. 11-Provides that the Constitution and reasonable action, said that "The Union laws of the United States shall have the same sheer, laws of the United States shall have the same sheer......9 @ 10 STAVES, 2 M., force and effect in these Territories as elsewhere Swede...... 10 @ 12 W.O. bbl 25 00 @30 00

under the names before the rebellion which are Liquons, # gal., (domestic,) Mill Fair. 8 00 (domestic,) to be admitted equal with other States in the Whiskey,

Citizens of the territory, enlisted in the military or naval service of the United States, are author. ized to vote at the places of service.

of conducting the State Convention.

(new,) 108½; Tens, 100; Treasuries, 105½. Flour hard, P bbl. of 280 fbs. The arrivals since our steady—sales of 4,000 bbls.; Southern \$11 15@\$16 last review have been better than for some weeks 50. Wheat dull. Corn 1 cent lower. Pork is easi- past, and foot up 2,086 bbls., all of which has focs, that they cannot find villians enough, er-sales of 5,400 bbls.; new mess \$20 50@\$21. | found sale as follows: in all the State, to fill their offices, under Lard heavy-sales of 600 bbls at 12@13 cents \$15. B. Freights are dull.

> Money easy at 5 to 6 & cent. on call. Gold 1363 Wed'sday...250... to 136%. Stocks closed steady. Coupon Sixes of '81 1121, to 1121; do. of '62, 1071 to 1071; do. of '64, 1061 to 1063; Ten-forties, 998 to 100. The dry goods market is firm with light stocks.

Southern brands; Northwestern Extra \$12 50; Superfine \$11; Howard Street Superfine \$11 25.— Superfine \$11; Howard Street Superfine \$11 25.— ing our enquiries there is a fair enquiry from buypeople to resistance, by declarations of Superfine \$11; Howard Street Superfine \$11 25 .-Wheat-prime to choice Red \$3 12@\$3 25; White ers, and the market is firm at 67 cents. The sales \$3 25@\$8 35. Prime new Corn \$1 02@\$1 05. Oats for the week are as follows: on the ample confirmation which Congress 59@ 0 cents. Coffee-transactions small and con- Friday .... 89 bbls. at 61@62 cents @ gallon. daily furnishes of the truth of their prophecy.

In the light of the Jacobinism which rules

fined to higher grades—saies at 17@18½ cents, in
gold Large sales of fair to good jefining Cuba

Tuesday... 106

Monday... 90

Tuesday... 114 In the light of the Jacobinism which rules | Sugar at 10 cents, on a credit of four months .the Federal Legislature to-day, we do not Other descriptions of Groceries quiet. Provisions Wednesday.295 quiet. Market well supplied with Bacon.

> MASONIC.—At the annual communication of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., the following of ficers were chosen for the ensuing Masonic year :

time since for \$15.12 per acre.

There is a vilage in Pennsylvania called The seeds from one squash have been sold in New Bedford for \$30.

The world annually consumes about five and a half million bales of cotton. Seven-eights of the teachers in the pubic schools of Massachusetts are females.

It is calculated that fully one-half the Freedmen are working for their old masters.

ters.

A teacher at Irvington, N. Y., has been arrested for whipping a pupil so cruelly as to cause his death.

market closing firm at 32 cents for middling, which figure is quite freely offered, and sellers senerally holding higher.

Page—Have been brought in more freely, and sell at prices ranging from 42; to 50 cents 2 dexto cause his death. During a disturbance at a public house

in Philadelphia, a man dropped dead from Hudson C. Ward, of Putnam, Ohio, has

A lady in Louisville who has made a thorough examination infoms the Journal that there are now eighty-six different styles

given next month.

anthor has lately made a prison his tempo-By a curious coincidence a gentleman in England, rejoicing in the name of Simple,

has just patented an invention for obtaining perpetual motion.

books and \$80,000 in money. The Denver News says there is a The Denver Aews says there is a quote Carolina at 121 cents, and India at 111 cents at Salt Lake. The cents & b. Gentiles dare not leave their houses after and for the restoration of said districts to their forfeited rights as States in the Union, is in sub- nightfall, for fear of assassination.

wing still further behind.

filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid Snc. 2. Vests Executive power in each of said partitories in a Governor, who shall hold office—

ars, and until bis successor shall be appointed adjustified, upless sooner removed by the Presand qualified, upless sooner removed by the Pres-Adamantine. 25 @ 26 Turpentine # 280 lbs Sperm......50 @ 55 New Virgino 00 @ 4 10 Coffee, # lb., Yellow dip.0 00 @ 4 10 Java . . . . . 40 @ 45 Hard . . . . 0 00 @ 2 05 Laguayra . . . 33 @ 35 Tar, # bbl.0 00 @ 1 55 Corron, # It... Rosin, pale 6 50 @ 8 00 35 |Spirits Turpentine, Gunny, Wdy 33 @ DOMESTICS,

Sperm....0 00 @ 3 00 Linsoed...2 00 @ 2 25 Machinery.2 00 @ 2 50 PEA NUTS, .2 00 @ 2 30 Sweet, bush 0 75 @ 1 00

HIDES, & lb.,
Green 41@ 5
Dry 10 @ 15

Cuba 11 @
Porto Rico 14 @
C. 141@ SEC. 10—Authorizes the seat of Government to be fixed by the Legislatures, and provides for the election of delegates to the House of Representation of the House of Repres Northern...1 10 @ 1 45 | A. .......18 @ | Crushed....18 @ | Crushed....18 @ | I no. 30 % Contract . . 6 00 @ 6 50 Comnwn . . 2 25 @ 4 00 American, ref.0 @ 10

to be admitted equal with other States in the Union.

SEC. 13—Qualifications for voters for legislators are made qualifications for State Conventions.—
Citizens of the territory, enlisted in the military

Citizens of the territory, enlisted in the military

Commession, Mail, Interior to ord..... 5 00 © 7 00

N. E. Rum 3 00 @ 4 00

Gin ..... 4 00 @ 7 00

Brandy .... 4 00 @ 7 00

Medium .... 30 @ 40 REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MAR-

Bbls. Virgin and Yellow Dip. Hard Saturday . . 307... Monday. 841. 4 10. 2 05 Tuesday. 113 4 10. 2 05 Spirits Turpentine—Since the close of our last | Cape Fear, .......25

review there has been a firm feeling in the market for this article under the favorable advices from has been a markets, and as will be seen from Merchants. The Northern markets, and as whi so seen and our table of sales below, prices have had an adomicing tendency throughout the week—sales having been made this morning at 67½ cents property.

The Northern markets, and as whi so seen and so our table of sales below, prices have had an adomicing tendency throughout the week—sales having been made this morning at 67½ cents property.

The Northern markets, and as whi so seen and so our table of sales below, prices have had an adomicing tendency throughout the week—sales having been made this morning at 67½ cents property.

" " 61 " " 61 Do.....176 " 64@65 " Wednesday 295 " " 65 " Thursday . 100 " " 67½ "

Rosin.-There has been a steady demand from buyers throughout the week just ended, but prices ruled without material change up to Wednesday, when there was a firmer feeling imparted to the market by the advices from New York, and the

A plantation in Mississippi rented a short \$3 75 for country, and \$4 50 each for New York make.

BEESWAX—Is brought in sparingly, and finds ready sale at 31@33 cents ₽ fb.

Corn Meal —The market is moderately sup-CORN MEAL—The market is moderately supplied, and prices are lower. We quote from the mills at \$1 40@\$1 50 \$\overline{v}\$ bushel, in lots as wanted. Cornon.—During the early part of the week just ended the market was in rather an unsettled condition, and the price up to Tuesday was 1 cent lower than quoted in our last. For the past day

r two, however, there has been a firmer feeling in the market under more favorable advices, both from home and foreign markets, and the above lecline has been fully recovered. The sales comprise some 225 bales at 31, 312@32 cents for midlling, and 32@32) cents for strict middling-the

en, as in quantity.
Frour.—We have nothing of importance to report in this article. The market is moderately supplied with Northern brands, and there is a steady retail demand. We quote sales in the small way from store at \$9639 50 for fine, \$9.7560 \$11 50 for superfine, and \$12 5060\$16 \$7 bol. for family—the latter price for extra quality. Little or no State brands on market, and we quote at \$17

©\$17 50 % bbl. for superfire and family.

FISH—Are in moderate supply, and sell from store at quotations in table.

FESTILIZERS.—The market continues to be pretty well supplied, and we quote from store as follows. lows : Peruvian Guano, \$102 50@ \$105 ; l'aciac, do. phosphate of Lime \$65; Ober's Cotton and Corr Compound \$61; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate An English paper says: "A well known \$68; Snowden's Ammoniated Potash Phosphate.

change of importance to report. The demand is principally for small parcels, and we notice a fair supply in dealers' hands. We quote in the small way from stope at \$1 25 % bushel for white and yellow, (new) No cargo sales, and we quote nominally at \$1 10@\$1 15. \_\_\_\_OATS—Are in meding perpetual motion.

James Tetlow, an insolvent debtor, was arraigned before the Supreme Court, Boston, on a charge of unlawfully secreting his quote in the small way at \$1 20@\$1 25, and quantity at \$1 10@\$1 15 ?? bushel for Cov RICE-Is in moderate stock, and slow of sale. W:

HAY-Is in light demand, and the market heavily supplied with Northern. Last cargo sale was at \$1 10 \$\text{\$\gamma}\$ 100 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$k\$}}}\$. The last seen of the racing yachts was off
Fire Island, the Vesta leading and the Henrietta next, half a mileastern, and the FleetPEA NUTS—Continue to arrive freely, and are in fair demand for shipment. We quote from earls at prices ranging from \$1 60 to \$2 25 \$2 bushel, as

in moderate supply, and slow of sale at \$3@\$3 50

PROVISIONS.—In Bacon we have nothing of con-For it should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In Sequence to report. There are several parcels of N. C. cured remaining unsold in receivers' hands, and in the absence of the usual demand for reand in the absence of the usual demand for retailing purposes the market rules very dull. No sales worthy of note have been reported, and we quote nominally at 200221 cents for heg round, and 23024 cents \$\mathcal{P}\$ lb. for hams, for prime quality. The market continues to be fully supplied wish Western, and there is scarcely any demand. We quote from Store at 15@16 cents for shoulders.
and 16@18 cents for sides. — Lard.—There is
a fair supply on market, and scarcely anything doing. We quote North Carolina at 20%22 cents, and Northern at 16@20 cents & lb.—PORK.
Northern is in very good supply, and the market is rather weaker. See table for store quotations.

Fresh pork has been brought in freely during the
week, and sold from carts at prices ranging from

week, and sold from carts at prices ranging from 11 to 15 cents \$\varphi\$ lb., as in quality.

SALT—Is in good supply, and only a moderate demand. We quote sales from store, in lots as wanted, at \$2 45@\$2 50 \$\varphi\$ sack for Liverpool ground, and 75@80 cents \$\varphi\$ bushel for Alum. A cerego \$ 2500 \$\varphi\$ such as key waste visited. cargo of 3,500 sacks was received direct from Liverpool a few days since, and sold from vessel at \$2 20 } sack.
SHINGLES—No demand for shipment, and the market rules very dull. We quote Common at \$2 75@\$3, and Contract at \$5@\$6 50 \$\text{ M}.

slowly during the past week, and has generally ry, \$8 for common, \$10 for fair, and \$10 50@\$11 for prime mill-wood- Is in demand, and sells by the boat load

at \$3@\$3 50 for pine and ash, and \$4@\$4 50 % cord for oak.

PineSteam Sawed Lumber - Cargo rates - per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, \$22 00 @ 25 00 Hayti cargoes, 20 00 @ 22 00 Rates of Freight.

Flaxseed, ..... per bush. TO BALTIMORE. Crude Turpentine per bbl. Tar,..... Spirits Turpentine, "

EXPORTS From the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 20, 1866. COASTWISE.

New York-418 bbls spirits turpentine; 275 do. SEC. 14-Provides for the meeting and the mode kets for the Week ending Thursday, crude turpentine : 3,086 do. rosin; 806 do tar : 235 bales cotton; 1.330 bush. pea nuts; 24 do. flax seed; 32 do. rough rice; 7 pkgs. mdze.

Bosrow—150 bbls. spirits turpentine: 1,335 do Markets.

New York, Dec. 19—6 P. M.

Cotton has advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent \(\frac{1}{2}\) B.—sales of 4,000 bales; midding 35@36\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Gold 137\(\frac{1}{2}\). Fives bales; midding 35@36\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents. Gold 137\(\frac{1}{2}\). Fives bales in the first of this article opening last at a slight advance on previous quotations, and has since ruled steady at \(\frac{1}{2}\) 10 for virgin and yellow dip, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) 2 05 for must; 6 bbls. oil; 96,751 feet lumber; 19 pkgs.

MONTEVIDEO, S. A.-165,225 feet lumber.

Gold, 1.27
U. S. 7-30'S. 1.02
Coupons of N. C. old sixes, 45
N. C. six per cent. Bonds, old issue, 70
"" new 50 BANK NOTES. Commerce.....15 00 Greensboro Mutual4 MARRIED.

In this city, on Monday evening, 17th inst., b John J. Conoley, Fsq., Mr. JAMES E. SMITH, to Miss SARAH E. BOYETT. On Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at the re-

dence of the brides father, in Smithville, N. C., by the Rev. W. M. D. Moore, Mr. T. S. HANSLEY, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss FRANCES L., eldest daughter of James Guthrie, Esq. \*

WISH to hire five Good Spirit Coopers, to

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1866.

Manufactures vs. Agriculture. In a late number we alluded to a law i political economy, "that all nations must be poor and weak who relied on their exports of produce and raw material to a distant market," and that "manufacturing nations grow rich." But we expressed the opinion that this law was only true with certain modifications; these modifications are to be found in race, natural advantages, emigration and the like differences among nations, which make one pursuit more profitable than another to the particular nation or people to whom the law is to be applied. With such qualification we may safely avow our faith in this law. Upon the first clause of the above political maxim, we referred to the Southern and Western States of America as furnishing ample proof that transportation to a distant market would always lesson the profits of the producer to the extent of the price of transportation; and that the greater the distance to market, the greater must the expense be. Hence the Southern and Western planters and farmers had remained poor, while the sterile region of New England, by employing their capital in manufacturing, had been steadily growing rich, and we cited some proofs of this.

We shall now take up the second section

of this economic law, viz: "that manufacturing nations grow rich." Perhaps no country furnishes such irrefutable testimony of this truth as Great Britain; and here again we must have reference to the modifying circumstance of race, to which we before alluded, for we are devout believers in the superior qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race; their foresight, their prudence, their love of home-of order-of patient labor, has enabled them to erect a system bitter disappointment. of government, in which the rights of all classes are better protected than in any European government; and the virtues we have alluded to, have alone continued to them the protection of their rights amid the most terrific convulsions in the other governments of Europe. Perhaps their insular situation may also have contributed much to their defense against the stormy agitations which from time to the Continental systems of Government. Whatever these qualifying circumstances may be worth, in forming our estimate of this law of political economy, it is certain that in wealth and power Great Britain exceeds not only all the present powers of Europe, but Rome, "in her pride of place" as mistress of the world, cannot be compared to her. There must be a reason for this; for Great Britain was not always thus great and powerful. It has only been within the last century and a half that she has "so got the start of this majestic world' as to "bear the palm alone," For, as we shall see by a comparison with other nations, France alone approaches her in of her success to be, first, that all her exports are in the form of manufactured articles. and most generally these are in the shape which will best bear transportation; and second, that every article manufactured by a British hand is protected against competi-

She is the greatest exporter of manufactures in the world. She is also the richest country in the world. These facts are established by the statistics of Europe. We find them laid down in Hunt's Magazine. a work of high character. Now, these facts have an intimate relation. Is it not the relation between cause and effect?

Great Britain exports annually six hundred millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods, of which one hundred millions

are sent into the United States. hundred and seventy millions dollars worth of manufactured goods. She is next to

France exports annually about three Great Britain in exports, and next to her debts, is prohibited by this clause in the in wealth; and here again the facts bear such relation to each other as may be also, the Constitution reserves to Congress called that between cause and consequence.

or, rather, what did they before the war? the source of national wealth, does it not behoove the Southern States to attempt the erection of factories, both of cotton and the manufacture of wool as any other part of the United States? Without wealth we shall never have political consideration or protection extended to any of our rights; will never be able to reason away these stubborn facts, "that the wealthiest nations are those employed in manufactures," and "that the poorest and weakest are such as are exclusively engaged in agricultural pur-

# To our Patrons.

All bills due this office are now being made out, and will be presented for payment within a few days. We trust our patrons will bear this in mind and be prepared to hand over their respective amounts when their bills are presented. "Short settlements make long friends." We need the money due us.

The Howard Amendment\_General Sickles Order.

A private telegram from Raleigh, dated the 13th inst., informs us that "the Legislature rejected the Howard amendment today. There was one vote in the Senate. and nine in the House of Commons in fa-

"The Legislature has authorized Governor Worth and two Commissioners to proceed Repudiation.

exerted himself greatly to effect the repudi- can befall a people. ation of the "war debt," as it was called, ation of the war debt," first suggested, not Courts jurisdiction thereof. only the practicability, but the justice and tions, which reduced to beggary thousands people! of our people, generally the most helpless ly advocated before any duress was applied. | nothing but disappointment. It would be but simple justice if some of those who advocated the repudiation of State bonds, issued during the war, should suffer the loss of such as they held issued be-

As it was predicted, this measure gave a new impetus to the desire for repudiation by many classes of our people, and the agitation has gone on increasing until at this time there are before the Legislature now in session, according to the Raleigh Sentiof the people." The Sentinel, whilst impliedly, if not directly, admitting the evil of all Stay Laws, seems to be pandering to this desire of private repudiation, a conand the agitation of which will end only in Norfolk, in expelling Lord Dunmore from

But, says the Sentinel, "The relief proin this State, rather increases than allays which gives four years from the return time before the whole debt can be collected, increases the alarm of the people, what will decrease it? If "honest debtors" cannot meet their liabilities within sic years from time have unsettled and overthrown the date of the surrender, when will they be able to meet them? what law will satisfy them? We will answer-No law save our repudiating all debts. This is the feeling which the "great repudiation measure" of the late Convention originated, and which has been fostered and kept up by demagogues throughout the State.

We propose very briefly to consider the questions-Who among us are agitating the question of repudiation?

What will be the effect of such a law if

In the first place, then, we deny in toto, that the mercantile and agricultural classes annual products. We take the true secrets favor the agitation of this question. As a general rule, they are satisfied with the comes, principally, from that class who, in the days of their prosperity, lived in luxury, and never paid, or thought of paying, a debt, and who now desire to retain what is who relied on their plighted faith, suffer to the last cent. It is not the mercantile class; it is not the industrious farming class, from whom this agitation comes, but it is the class, as a general rule, which we have spe-

In the second place, there is no man in the Legislature, or out of it, who has the ability to draft a Stay Law which will stand the test of legal adjudication. The Constitution of the United States expressly forbids any State to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts. And any law which may have for its object the hindrance or delay of creditors in collecting their Constitution of the United States. So, the power to pass "a general Bankrupt Now, what do the United States export? Law." So that it is not in human ingenuity to frame a State law which can effectu-About three hundred and forty millions of ally protect from sale, under execution for dollars worth of all things, and only thirty debt, the property of the debtor. Every millions dollars worth of manufactured lawyer knows this to be true, and knows goods!!! If manufactures are so clearly also that every attempt to effect such purposes on the part of a State Legislature, is only " a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

It may be asked, then, if the Stay Law of wool? Are the Southern States not better the Convention is not amenable to these situated for the first than any other part of objections. The best lawyers are clearly of America? Are they not as well situated for the opinion that if forced on the Supreme Court of the State, that tribunal will hold that law to be unconstitutional. But, as we said in a recent article, the law seems to be acquiesced in as a fair compromise politicians may theorise on the sources of between the debtor and the creditor, and national wealth till doom's day, but they both the bar and the judiciary seem disposed to let it run its course. But that law contains this clause, to-wit:

" Be it further ordained, That the General Assembly shall have no power to repeal alter or modify this ordinance until the third Monday of November, 1868."

The purpose of inserting this clause was, brought to contemplate the ultimate liquidation of indebtedness, and, accordingly, devote their energies to the accomplishment of the task before them, that they the choicest spirits of the time, and the spot might be assured of some fixed policy in which has been dignified by the residence the law, on this subject, and not be deluded of genius and taste, can never cease to be by every demagogue who might think an object of interest; and so long as we proper to take the stump with a scheme of shall hold in veneration "the Conscript which Messrs. Berry, Leach, Avery, Wilson, Moore, repudiation on his own account. Such was Fathers" of American liberty, Springfields the purpose of the clause—what is its effect ? will be remembered with grateful interest The Convention has been impliedly, and will be fully and directly sustained by the Supreme Court, and the clause of the law we on the Rio Grande, is a native of Louishave quoted, effectually takes away from ville. The Courier says of him : "Sedgethe Legislature all power to "repeal, alter wick was, before the war, a clerk on Main or modify" the Stay Law of the Convention. We are not, indeed, prepared to say what would be the effect of doing away, altogether, with the Spring Terms of the Supreme Courts ; but we are confident in the gress to abolish the export duty on cotton. order relative to corporeal punishment, by opinion, that what the Legislature cannot A resolution was adopted petitioning Gov-

First. A total prostration of credit, both [REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.] A member of the late Convention, who at home and abroad—the greatest evil that

Secondly. The passage of a law by the became greatly indignant at an intimation Congress of the United States, giving both that the supporters of that measure were the Circuit and District Courts of the United somewhat responsible for the evidence giv- States jurisdiction over sums of one hundred en by debtors, as a class, of a general desire dollars. And, further, allowing a note to to repudiate all debts. Now, notwithstand- pass by endorsement from the citizens of ing the indignant disclaimer to which we one State to that of another, for the purhave referred, that measure, "the repudi- pose simply of giving the United States

What then will become of any Stay Law propriety of repudiating all debts. Our we may pass? It will be a mere dead letpeople could not see, and have never been ter on the statute book. Debtors will be able to see, why a measure which destroy- carried into the United States Courts, and ry.] ed, at one blow, millions of debts due to will have reason to regret the schemes of our banks, literary and charitable institu- those who are now so anxious to relieve the

It is needless for us to say that no one among us, old persons, widows and or- feels more keenly the misfortunes of our phans, on the allegation that those were people than we de-no one can be more rebel debts, should be regarded as just anxious than we are to extend all practicacluding those due by the State before the editors of a public journal, to warn our duress, but it was openly and most zealous- we feel well assured that they can end in latter in opposition to, the bili.

### "Springfields."

We promised in our last notice of this seat of refinement to call up from memory's storehouse some of the traditions of the days immediately preceding the Revolution of "'76"-days in which the principles asserted in that contest were discussed n every house. We referred to some of the guests of "Springfields" in these ambrosian feats-names to which the muse of hisnot less than twenty bills for the "relief tory has since given a celebrity little anticipated in those days. There was the elegant and accomplished Howe, subsequently ploy a clerk. a Major General in the army of the Revolution, and who early in the struggle rensummation which can never be realized, dered distinguished service to the cause at the time for perioding titles to land. North Carolina, then in session at Halifax, posed by the Stay Law of the Convention tendered him a vote of thanks, and the reply of Gen. Howe is one of the most gracethe alarm of the people." Pray, then, ful, modest, and yet manly bursts of true what does the Sentinel propose? If a law eloquence we have ever read. His social qualities gave a zest to every company into which he was introduced, and the beau-first Monday of November.)

Mr. Black moved that the bill to prevent litigaty of his manners gave a charm to his conversation rarely equalled any where. The accomplished Dr. Eastis, who address-

ed a letter to Sterne, as Standean in its char

acter as the walking-stick by which it was accompanied, and was the cause of the letter, and which was said to be so crooked and eccentric as scarcely to be able to lie still arrived to take up the special order, viz on the ground. The letter called forth a reply from the celebrated Divine as full of road, pay its debt to the State, and extend the humor-we will not say as any pages of Tristram Shandy, but as any of his sermons. House in support of the bill. The bill passed. We might name, as frequent guests at The House then resumed the unfinished Lusiness and refused to make the bill to prevent "Springfields," Drs. Lloydand Hall, gentle-litigation, Ac., the special order for to-morrow. Has the Legislature the power to pass a men of the highest professional reputation, ton. The two last were not only personal of the Western N. C. Kailroad, and other purpoand intimate friends of Judge Moore, but with members of his family. The fame of table. Harnett has become national, and perhaps tion by the House at the present session. Stay Law of the Convention. The agitation few of the patriots of that day infused more of his own heroic spirit into the Conventions and Congresses of which he was a member, and of which he was more than once the presiding officer; but the people left of their property and let the creditors, of Cape Fear claim him as one of their brightest jewels, and, alas, one of the and fancy hears in the sigh of the evening breeze the requiem of liberty Jordan, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Lutterloh, Mcover her martyr's grave. The thoughts McRay, McNair, McClanmy, McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRay, McNair, McNair, McRay, McNair, McRay, McNair, McNa which ere long were to fill the air of all bes, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhard, Richardson, America, were household thoughts only, in Scoggia, Smith, of Duplin, Truit, Whitefield, Whitley, Wilson, o Perquimans, Williams, of Martir, the times of which we speak. Moore and his guests often broached the doctrines which were then too bold and daring for the cautious, and too deep and enlarged the cautious and the cauti to preserve some of these closeted patriot's views, we cannot doubt that they were well and fully discussed long before they filled the columns of the "Cape Fear Mercury." that the motion to reconsider lie on the table. Family tradition has brought down, even to our own days, the visit of Mr. Quincy, of Boston, and others, to "Springfields," when that sterling patriot came to the South to ston and Tarboro Railroad; a bill to amend the feel the pulses of the great American heart law of evidence; a bill to incorporate the South Union manufacturing Company in Richmond in this rural district, and be able to report to his friends of the North, whether or not those pulses kept time with theirs on the peals an existing law that requires persons over mighty themes of the day, and his joy at A bill defining the rights of property in conturned.

These feasts, spread by genius and pat. riotism to welcome wit and worth to hospitable halls, should have had the pen of Boswell to preserve their memory. But who can doubt that amid such "high thoughts seated in hearts of courtesy,' there were many which deserved perpetuithere were many which deserved perpetui-on adjournment, reported that the committee had ty, not less for their intrinsic excellence agreed that the Senate recede from its amendment than the point and grace and elegance in which they were expressed. The attri- to meet again on the 22d January. tion of such minds, in such circumstances, of agreeing with the report. On motion of Mr. we are informed, that the people might be must have produced much of that light Leach, the 17th inst. was substituted for the 24th which soon illuminated our political hem- the 22d. isphere. The transcendant fascinations of On motion of Mr. Love the 17th instant was stricken out, as the day for adjournment, and the Moore's colloquial powers drew around him | 22d instituted.

the cause of Boston is the cause of all,"

he himself has reported in well remembered

General Sedgewick, who has been attract ing some little attention by his movements street, in this city, and was always looked on as rather 'small potatoes.'

At a regular meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce Thursday afternoon, a memorial was read, praying Con-

# NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866.

ADJOURNMENT. The Senate concurred in the proposition of the House to raise z committee of Conference upon the question of adjournment. Messrs. Covington and Leach were appointed on the part of the Sen ate. [This committee had not reported at the adournment of the day's session, but it is understood that they have agreed to adjourn on the 24th inst., to meet on the 22d January.]

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION Mr. Adams introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State. Referred to the Judiciary committee. [The bill proposes to so smend the n as to elect Justices of the peace by the people, and to enable petty misdemeanors to ried before a Justice of the peace without ju-

VANCE COUNTY. Mr. Respass introduced a bill to establish the

county of Vance, to be made up from parts of Beaufort and Craven counties. Referred committee on Propositions and Grievances. Referred to the Many important bills were introduced and properly referred; also several bills of an unimportant character passed their several readings. CHATHAM RAILROAD.

Mr. Paschal's bill to declare valid an act of the and expedient, whilst all other debts, in- ble relief. But we deem it our duty, as General Assembly, amending the charter of the Chatham Railroad, having been favorably reported upon by the committee on Internal Improvewar were regarded as sacred. It is true, people against the numberless schemes for ments, was considered on its second reading. A most interesting debate sprung up between Mr. that the measure was passed, at last, under "relief" which are now being agitated, as Avery and Mr. Berry, the first in favor of, and the The question at whether the aid voted to the road was repudiated by the ordinance of the Convention repudiating the war debt of the State? or, in other words, whether the road was urged and supported as a war measure? The bill was committed to

EXCHANGE OF STOCKS.

Mr. Love's bill to repeal an ordinance of the late onvention for exchanging the stocks of the State for bonds of the State was considered on its third reading. Messis Wilson and Avery ably advoca-ted its passage, and Mr. Berry opposed it. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11th. Mr. McKay, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend second section, chapter 58, Revised Code, entitled " Marriage ported a bill to authorize the Comptroller to em-

Mr. Lowe introduced a bill for the relief of the people. (Enacts that the General Assembly adjourn sine die on the 24th.) Referred.

By Mr. McBae; a bill to amend an act to extend on the table, and the House adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Crawford of Mucon, the House econsidered the vote by which was rejected on Virginia. For this service the Congress of yeste day, a bill to empower the County Courts to or the repair of public roads. Messrs, McClamm, Cowan and Wangh suppor-

Laid on the table. Yeas 60, mays 44. Mr. Patton (by leave) introduced a bill to change the time for the meeting of the General Assembly roposes that the Assembly meet blennially on the third Monday of October.) Mr. Kenan ; a bill of like nature and title. (Proposes that the Assembly meet hereafter on the

tion and the ruinous sacrifice of property be made the special order for the hour of 12 to-morrow, and proceeded to explain its purport.

Mr. McKay characterized this bill as repudiation in disguise, and suggested that it be made the special order for the 4th of July next. Mr. Waugh moved that the bill be referred to the committee on relief for the people.

W., C. & R. RAILROAD Pending the question on this motion, the hour A bill to enable the Wilmington. Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to Messrs. Cowan and Whitfield addressed the

BILLS ON THIRD READING. the Hon. Cornelius Harnett, Wm. Hill, Engine Company, No. 1, and bill to enhance the Esquire, and Col. Wm. Dry, of Wilming- value of the bonds to be issued for the completion ses, passed their third reading.

Mr. Cowan moved to reconsider the vote by which the last named bill passed its third readwere connexions of his by intermarriages ing, and that the metion to reconsider lie on the

This motion prevailed and prevents reconsidera-

On motion of Mr. Cowan, the rules were suspended, and the "bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete its road, pay its debt to the State, and extend its road to the Tennessee line," was put on its third reading.
On motion of Mr. Lowe the year and nays were

YeAs. - Mess s. Allen, Bea-ley, Blythe, Bowe, Perkins, Respass, Richardson, Thomas martyrs of liberty. His heroic and Bright Brown, Bryson, Chadwick, Cowan, Crawsainted ashes repose in our midst, vidson, Durham, Everett, Foard, Garrett, Garriss, Granberry, Harp r, Henderson, Hinnant, Ho'derby, Horton, of Watauga, Houston, Hutchioson,

ton, Simpson, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Teague, Turnbull, Vestal, Waugh, Wilson, of the House transmitting the resolution and report Mr. Bryson moved to reconsider this vote and

This motion prevailed.

A bill for the relief of the people of Chatham county was laid on the table on second reading.

A bill to reaffirm the Charter of the William county; and a bill in relation to working the pub lic roads, passed their several readings under a suspension of the rules. The last named bill refinding brothers among strangers—men borses and mules, and a bill for the more effectual punishment of horse stealing, were laid on the who were ready soon after to proclaim

A bill for the benefit of the poer of the county of Bladen, passed its several readings.

A bill to give married women one third interest in the real estate of their husbands, passed second reading and, on motion of Mr. Latham, of Wash ington, was ordered to be printed and made the The House then adjourned

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1866.

Mr. Covington, from the conference committee to the House resolution on adjournment, and that instant, and the 17th of January substituted for

On motion of Mr. Love the 17th instant was

Pending the further discussion of this question the special order, to-wit: Mr. Berry's bill to estab-lish Freehold Homesteads for the citizens of this State, was considered. A most interesting and able debate cusue Cunningham and Jones participated. Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12. Messrs. Neal and Sudderth were allowed to record their votes in favor of the bill for the com-pletion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherpletion of the wimington, Charles, or Percentage, or Railroad Company, passed on yesterday. Mr. Waugh, for the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back the bill to pay tales jurors for service in the trial of capital cases, re-

ommending its passage.

Mr. Patton, for the Conference committee on adjournment, reported a resolution to adjourn on the 24th inst. and meet on the 22d of January

By Mr. Kenan, a bill to amend sec. 11, chapte 35, Revised Code. By Mr. Harper, a bill to amend an act authoriz ing the Secretary of State to employ a clerk.

By Mr. Henderson, a homestead bill.

On motion of Mr. Cowar.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, a bill to amend sec.
3d. chapter 97, Bevised Code, entitled "Religious
Societies," was taken up for consideration. The
bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

An engrossed bill to extend the time for the reg-istration of deeds, &c., was indefinitely postponed n motion of Mr. Waugh. An engrossed bill to protect the people of Chat-

ham county—passed its several readings. (pends the collection of taxes in that county.) Mr. Woodard (by leave) introduced a relution in favor of Robert Bynum, of Wilson

By Mr. Baker, a bill to incorporate Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company. A bill to amend second section of chapter 58th Revised Code passed its several readings. peals the provision requiring a marriage bond.) A bill to repeal second section of the Conven tion, stay law, and a bill to repeal said ordinance in toto, were laid on the table on second

reading.
A bill to amend sec. 30, chapter 54 of the Resed Code, entitled "Guardian and Ward," and a bill to make Roanoke river a lawful fence in the county of Martin, passed their several readings.

A bill for the relief of administrators, execurs, guardians, sheriffs and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity was put on its second read-

The question recurring, the bill failed to pass its second reading. A bill to authorize the rebuilding of Blount's creek Factory, in the town of Fayetteville, passed

A bill to amend sec. 12, chap. 118 Revised Code. passed second reading. (Proposes that widows dissenting from husband's wills shall take of their estate, as in cases of husbands' intestacy.) A bill to enable executors and administrators to pay the debts of insolvent testators and intestates

o rata, was put on its second reading. Messrs. McKay, Peebles and Dargan opposed Messrs. Granberry and Freeman advocated its passage.

Mr. Whitfield moved to lay the bill on the table

Not agreed to. Mr. Hutchinson offered a substitute authorizing executors and administrators to pay debts of equal dignity pro rata. question being on this amendment. Mr. Waugh asked a division of the question, and the amendment was rejected, the House refusing to

Mr. Latham, of Washington, moved to amend the bill by adding the following section: Be it further enaced. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any estate on which administration has been granted, or executor or executrix

On motion of Mr. Freeman, the bill was then laid

SENATE. THURSDAY, Morning, Dec. 13. SUNDRY REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES WERE SUB-

MITTED. Mr. Robins, a resolution proposing to send a message to the House to raise a joint committee make arrangements for administering the oaths of office to His Excellency, the Governor. Concurred in Subsequently the committee reported that the Governor had asked for a postponement of the day until the 22nd. Concurred

Mr. Hall, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improve Mr. Hall, a bill to incorporate the Yadkin and

Cape Fear Canal Company. Same reference

Mr. Adams, a resolution relative to State bonds due the Farmers' Bank. Referred to the commit-By the same, a resolution relative to the constitutionality of the United States land tax. Same reference made

to joint resolutions on adjournment, on yesterday, Whitley, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Harwere reconsidered, and the Senate concurred in nett, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Womthe original report of the committees to adjourn on | ble, York-93. the 24th of December to meet again the 22d of January next.

THE HOWARD AMENDMENT

The hour for the special order having arrived the report from the Joint Select committee on the Howard Amendment was takent up.

A message was received the Governor, transmitting correspondence with the military authorities, in relation to the military Mr. Leach addressed the House in favor of the report.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, moved to amend the

resolution by striking out the word "not this amendment. Mr. Covington called for the ayes and nays, and asked: the amendment was lost by a vote of na vs 43, aves 1. Mr. Harris alone voting for his amoudment.— The question arising on the adoption of the resoon motion of Mr. Wiggins, the ayes and navs were called, and the resolution was adopted

YEAS-Messrs. Avery, Adams, Battle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunningham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferebee, Gash, as the head of the Commission, and to select his Hall, Hand, Harris, of Franklin, Hill, Johnston Jones, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Mar-shall, McCorkle, McLean, McRae, Moore, Paschal, Speed, Spencer, Thomson, Thornton, Wiggins, Willow Williams and Willia illey, Williams and Wilson—44.

NAYS—Mr. Harris, of Rutherford—1.

The question then being put on the adoption of the report, on motion of Mr. Leach, the ayes and navs were called, and the report was adopted as

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Rattle, Barnes, Berry, Brown, Clark, Covington, Cowles, Cunning-ham, Edwards, Etheridge, Ferobee, Gash, Hall, Hand. Harris, of Franklin, Johnston, Jones, Kelly, Koonce, Leach, Love, Lloyd, Marshall, McCor

Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt, with a proposition to print ten copies for each York -41. A message was received from the House transmitting a correspondence between the Governor and the military with a proposition to print, also recommending the propriety of sending Commissioners to Washington to investigate the same

> The bill granting a homestead to the citizens of this State was taken up, various amendments were proposed and adopted, but before final action on the bill. On motion of Mr. Cowles, the Senate adjourned

provided the Governor heads the commission, with

the privilege of sending his commissioners. Con-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

until to-morrow morning at 10% o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13. Sundry reports were made from standing committees, which will be noticed in detail hereaf-

VALUATION OF LANDS.

By Mr. Harper; a resolution to postpone the valnation of the lands of the State. Mr. Harper moved a suspension of the rules solution might have its second readng.
Mr. Harper thought that a valuation of the lands

in 1867, as required by law, would be inexpedient owing to the unsettled condition of the labor system, the fears of confiscation entertained in some sections, &c. The valuation in 1860 was generally deemed fair one, and if a re-valuation is had, there would loubtless be a great reduction in the assessed val-

ue of lands, which would necessitate heavier tax

Mr. Hodnett hoped the resolution would not co raising counties of the State. Lands in those counties were assessed by the last valuation at three or four times their real value owing to the high prices of tobacco.

Mr. Latham, of Washington, opposed the reso-

the destruction of fences, buildings, &c., during the war as reasons why the re-assessment should take place. A certain amount of revenue must be raised in any event, and it was useless to incur the expense of

Mr. Patton favored the resolution for like reasons.

The rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings. BILLS.

limits of the town of Wilson.

By Mr. Hodnett, a bill to prevent and punish unlawful hunting. By Mr. Blythe, a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Compa-

greatistical historic disabled soldiers. [Authorizing the payment of commutation, in lieu of artificial lega, in cases where the artificial limbs
cannot be effectively applied.]

Mr. Long thought the resolution should be
amended so as to allow commutation in all cases
at the option of the disabled soldiers.

o the so ing could get along better with limbs than with them. The resolution passed without amendment.

A message was received from the Senate an ng its concurrence in the report of the comment, to wit: to adjourn on the 24th inst., and re-assemble on the 22d of January next.

On motion of Mr. Hodnett the rules wer suspended and the bill to incorporate the Yan-ceyville and Milton Railroad Company was ta-

ken up. The bill was amended and passed its sec third readings.

A bill to abolish jury trials in the County Courts

of Macon county passed second and third readings under a suspension of the rules. Mr. Beasley, by leave, introduced a resolution instructing an inquiry by the committee on Propositions and Grievances as to the expediency of an act to prohibit the purchase of produce in the night time—making it an indictable offence. Re-

A bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company. Passed its several readings nder a suspension of the rules. A Homestead bill, reported unfavorably from the Judiciary committee was laid on the table, on mo

tion to mortgages, deeds of trust, &c., was laid on HOWARD AMENDMENT A message was received from the Senate trans mitting the report of the Joint committee on the

constitutional amendment, and a Senate resoluion rejecting said amendment, asking the connrrence of the House. Mr. Perry, of Carteret, moved that the report

and resolution be made the special order for the hour of noon to-morrow. Not agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Latham, of Craven, the rules were suspended and the report of the committee

was read. Mr. Jordan addressed the House in support of the constitutional amendment. No one re On motion of Mr. Russ, the question was divi-

on motion of Mr. Russ, the question was divided, and the vote was first taken upon the adoption of the committee's report.

The report was adopted as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Allen, Autry, Baker, Barden,
Beasley, Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright, Brown, Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Galloway, Gambril, Gar-

riss, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Hengerson, Hodnett, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horof Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lutterloh, May, Martin, McArthur, McClammy, McGougan, Me-Kay, McNair, McRae, Morehead, Morton, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Smith, of Guilford, Stevenson, Stone, Sud-derth, Trull, Turnbull, Umstead, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland, Whitley, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Pitt, Williams, of Yancey, Womble, Woodard, York.—89.

NAYS .- Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Garrett, God win, Hinnant, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jordan, Lyon, Rountree, Scoggin, Tea-The resolution rejecting the Constitutional

amendment was then adopted as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allen Autry, Baker, Peasley Black, Boyd, Bowe, Bradsher, Bright, Brown Bryson, Carson, Chadwick, Clark, Clements, Cowan Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Dargan Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Free man, Galloway, Gambril, Garriss, Godwin, Gran berry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hod nett, Holberby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Hutchison, Jenkins, of Granville-Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven-Latham, of Washington, Lee, Long, Lowe, Lyon, Lutterlob May Martin McArthur McClammy McGougan, McKay, McNair, McRae, Morehead Morton, Neal Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Reinhardt, Richardson, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Duplin, Smith of Guilford, Ste-AMENDMENTS. Stone, Sudderth, Trull, Turnbull, Um-On motion of Mr. Clark, the amendments made stead, Vestal, Walker, Waugh, Westmoreland,

NAYS .- Messrs. Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Garrett, Hinnan, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jordan, Scog-gin, Teague, Wilson, of Forsyth—10.

A message was received from His Excellency order suspending the infliction of corporeal pun ishment by the courts of the State.

On motion of Mr. Cowan this correspondence upon was sent to the Senate, with the following reso

lution, in which the concurrence of that body was Washington City to inquire into the alleged ne-cessity for the order, with a view to remove such necessity, if any actually exists; and if it be otherwise, to correct the misapprehensions with regard to the administration of justice in our State, which led to the supposed necessity: and His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to act

associate Commissioners. The House concurred in a message from the Senate, proposing (at His Excellency's instance) to change the time for the Governor's inaugura tion, and fixing the 22nd inst. as the day, instead of the 15th as heretofore determined.

COUNTY COURT. - The case of Thos. R. Williams, charged with the theft of a cow, committed, as it may be committed.' was alleged, during the year 1864, was concluded on Friday. The case, although in itself not of an important nature, has excited considerable in-

The morning of vesterday was devoted to the

hearing of the arguments of the counsel, the evidence having been closed the evening previous .-Hon. Sam'l J. Person, counsel for the prosecution, ably argued the defendant's guilt, and brought to bear upon this point many facts worthy of consideration. The effort was one which evinced much ability, and gained the attention of the Court. fense, earnestly and eloquently appealed to the jury in behalf of his client. His argument was of the beauty of poetry : quite lengthy, but none the less forcible and conrincing, and undoubtedly raised a doubt in the

minds of the jury of the defendant's guilt, of which doubt the prisoner received the benefit. The jury, after having retired for a considerable ength of time, returned and rendered a verdict of

not guilty. No other business of interest was transacted during the day.

The Chicago Tunnel Completed.

The last brick has been formally laid by he Mayor of Chicago, completing the tunnel which is to supply that city with 50,000, 000 galtons of water per day, which is an ample supply for a million inhabitants.-This tunnel extends two miles and seven out; and as a specimen of civil engineering and masonary, coupled with conventhe world. As such, it is certain to be examined, criticised, and to produce effects Department he resigned, and subsequent upon the future that make it worth study presented the same advantage in this rethe comparisons show how much more prisoners now at Dry Tortugas. worthy of study and admiration is the American work than the English.

The former has been completed in about By Mr. Woodard, a bill to extend the corporate two years; the latter, after several previous attempts and failures, occupied about the following: twenty, and was only completed for foot passengers in 1843, having been undertaken Circuit Court of this county, which clo in 1823. The Thames tunnel was but four this evening, a novel case occurred. hundred yards long; that at Chicago is negro named Lewis H. Harris, charge three thousand five hundred and twenty- with committing a rape upon Mrs. Mil On motion of Mr. Waugh, the rules were sus- seven yards. The Thames tunnel, while taugh, living between this city and Was pended and the House proceeded to consider a only one-ninth as long, is, of course, much ington, was identified in court by that lady resolution in favor of disabled soldiers. [Authorgreater in diameter, but it cost as many as the person who committed the offence. pounds sterling as the Chicago tunnel did and would certainly have been condemned order relative te corporeal punishment, by the courts of North Carolina. The Governor has invited ex-Judge Ruffin and ex-Governor Swain to compose the Commission. Swain to compose the Commission. They will all three leave Raleigh to-mornor highly and the Legislature now in highly the Judiciary committee as to the annual to the to-mornor highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and the principle highly and the confession of the Lyles and t dollars of our depreciated currency. The had not the evidence of the Mayor of this

The President yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution adopted by that honorable body on the 3d instant, requesting "the information asked for in a resolution of the House, dated 23d June last, and which resolution he has up to this time failed to answer," as to whether any application had been made for the pardon of G. E. Pickett, who, during the rebellion, acted as a Major General of the rebel forces; and whether, since the adjournment at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 30th of March, 1866, of the last court of inquiry, convened to investigate the facts attending the hanging of a number of United States soldiers for alleged desertion from the rebel army, any further measures had been taken to bring to punishment Pickett or other persons im

plicated in the transaction. In communicating the reports made up on the subject by the Secretary of War and the Attorney General, the President removes the intimation of delay in furnish ing the information by simply stating that instead of bearing date the 23d of June last, the first resolution was dated the 23d of July, and was received by the Executive tion of Mr. Scott, on second reading.

A bill to change the rules of evidence in relaonly four days before the termination of the session.

The report of the Attorney General states that no action has as yet been taken upon General Pickett's application for parden, and is accompanied by all the papers in hat office pertaining to that particular branch of the inquiry. Among the letters is one from General Pickett, dated Washington, March 12, 1866, in which he informs General Grant that shortly after the surrender of General Lee he made an application for clemency to the President, accompanied by a recommendation from Governor Peirpont, of Virginia. He asks Gencral Grant's favorable consideration of his case, and such an endorsement as would obtain from the President a guaranty that he might be permitted to live unmolested in his native State, where he was then endeavoring to make a subsistence for hi

family, much impoverished by the war. It has come to my knowledge (he write that certain evil disposed persons are at tempting to re-open the troubles of the past ton, of Wilkes, Houston, Butchison, Jones, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Latham, and embroil me for the action taken by more whilst the commanding officer of the Confederate forces in North Carolina. Lacter simply as the General commanding the de partment. Certain men deserters from North Carolina regiment, were taken with arms in their hands fighting against the colors under which they had enlisted. Charges were preferred against them, a reg ularly organized court-martial was assem bled—composed of officers from North Car olina, Georgia and Virginia-before whom the men were tried. The evidence in the cases being perfectly unmistakable, the men being identified by numbers of their old regimental comrades, they were found guilty, and condemned to be hung. The sentences were approved by me, and they were duly executed, according to the custom of war in like cases. My action was sanctioned by the then Confederate Gov

> If the time has not arrived for the Exe cutive elemency to be extended to my case (and which point I am not now pressing,) I merely wish some assurance that I will not be disturbed in my endeavor to keep my family from starvation, and that my parole which was given in good faith, may protect me from the assaults of those persons desi rous of still keeping up the war, which has ended, in my humble opinion, forever.

Appealing to you as a soldier, and feel confident you will appreciate my tion, I sign myself, with much esteem, your

obedient servant. GEORGE E. PICKETT. This letter contains the endorsement from Gen. Grant, published by us vester

The Secretary of War in his report states that all papers in his Department relative to Gen. Pickett's connection with the hang ing of a number of United States soldier for alleged desertions from the insurgen forces had been communicated to the House in May last, in answer to a resolu tion adopted in the preceding month. also states that General Holt advised (21st July last) General Pickett's arrest and trial by the military commission then in session in North Carolina, but in view of the ac tion of the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan and others, suggests that there should be "no reason to contest the juris diction of the tribunal to whom the tria

# Jeff. Davis's Rible.

Everything connected with the truly no ble man who presided over the late Con federacy, says the Tuscaloosa Observer, and who now suffers in silent grandeur, must also from the fact that eminent members of the ever be interesting to the people of our sunny land. A friend has related to the editor the following little story, which he

gives from memory: During the prosperous days of the Confederacy, a lady of Mississippi, well-known for her piety, her talents and her devotion to the South, presented to Mr. Davis : beautiful Bible, having on the back in golden letters, the words "To the First President of the Confederate States." U on one of the blank leaves she penned the Hon. Geo. Davis, one of the counsel for the de- following lines, which, if they did not contain prophecy, are, in our judgment, ful

"This is the Rock of Faith and Love O. Chieftain! on it take thy stand : And He who rules the Powers above.

Will lead to the Promised Land; The Red Sea waves that round thee roan On either hand shall shrink away; And thou shall pass in safety o'er, Like Moses through the dread array

Another Miriam then shall sing The triumphs of our chosen race; And honored more than bard or king, In fame thou'lt take a deathless place As this beautiful Bible was probably destroyed or lost at Richmond, we are glad

### to be able to put an account of it in print Colonel St. Leger Grenfell.

The Florida House of Representative has adopted a report and resolutions upon feet under the bottom of the lake, and is the case of Colonel George St. Leger Great lined with brick, laid in cement, through- fell, a Lieutenant in the British Army, who volunteered in the Confederate cause, and subsequently was placed on the staifs ience, is the foremost thing of the kind in Generals Bragg and Lee. Owing to a m understanding with the Confederate W while hunting on the prairies of Illing and thought. No doubt some of the gigan- was arrested and tried by a military con tic railway tunnels now in process of con- mission, for conspiring to release Confe lution, and adverted to the diminished value of lands in the Eastern part of the State, owing to greater obstacles. Indeed, the excellent nastruction are destined to surmount far erate prisoners at Camp Douglas, and ture of the soil, a stiff yellow clay, that can but the sentence was commuted to impribe cut like cheese, has been peculiarly fa-onment for life at the Dry Tortugas i vorable both by its uniformity and compact Florida, where he now is. The committee character. The Thames tunnel might have says that the charges are utterly ground less, and the Colonel is a victim of perjury spect had the same care been taken. All They say that there are about five hundr

### Singular and Serious Case of Mistaken Identity.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday During the session of the